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PRICE TWO CENTS

FREE WOOL URGED BY BOSTON MAN AT HEARING ON TARIFF

Frank P. Bennett Appears
Before Ways and Means
Committee in Advocacy of
a General Cut

HALF OFF WOOLENS

Another Witness Testifies
That the Average \$18
Woolen Suit of Clothes
Cost \$3 to Manufacture

WASHINGTON—Frank P. Bennett of Boston, publisher of the American Cotton and Wool Reporter, advocated free wool and a reduction of 50 per cent on woolen goods duties before the House ways and means committee today, when it took up consideration of schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Mr. Bennett pleaded that politics be removed from the tariff.

Mr. Bennett said that it would be easy for the committee to satisfy itself that with free wool and wool husbandry properly developed, the woolen trade would enter upon an era of its greatest prosperity.

He urged a reenactment of the Wilson law of 1894, which he said was the wisest and most satisfactory tariff act within half a century. He said it had become customary in some quarters to refer to it as the cause of the financial stringency of 1893. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Bennett, that panic occurred in June, 1893, while the Wilson law was not enacted until August, 1894, and was followed by conditions of overwhelming prosperity.

That the average \$12 to \$18 suit of woolen clothes actually costs the factory \$3 and is sold wholesale for from \$8 to \$10, was admitted to the committee today. Joseph D. Holmes, a New York woolen merchant, presented the figures in asking for a retention of high wool duties.

"Nothing would be no cheaper if the duty on cloth were removed," he asserted.

Eben S. Stevens, a Webster, Mass., wool manufacturer, took the same figures to illustrate his point that "it looked as though somebody had an iron clutch on the wool business."

Mr. Holmes had defended the American Woolen Company declaring it was not a monopoly.

John P. Wood of Philadelphia, for the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, opposed any change in present duties.

The importance of the wool schedule is shown by the average of 60 per cent ad valorem as a barrier for protection of the big woolen industry of this country. The imports under the schedule last year produced 9 per cent of the total government revenue, covering the importation of more than \$48,000,000.

BIG CARGOES TO GO ON LEYLAND LINERS

The Leyland line steamships Devonian and Victorian, which will sail tomorrow at 2 o'clock p. m., will carry an approximate total of 18,000 tons of cargo and will probably be in touch with each other all the way across the Atlantic.

Among the items on the Devonian's manifest are 158,000 bushels of wheat, 42,000 bushels of flax seed, 2000 bales of cotton, 4000 barrels of apples, 500 tons of provisions and much general merchandise. The Victorian will carry 50,000 bushels of wheat, 45,000 bushels of corn, 17,000 bushels of flax seed, 2000 barrels of apples, 2000 bales of cotton, 400 tons of provisions, 200 tons of flour and much general cargo.

Passengers who will sail on the Devonian are: Mr. and Mrs. George Haslan of Pawtucket; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hartley and son of New Bedford; R. Stimpson of Boston; Mrs. G. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mellis of Dorchester, and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Phelan of Montreal.

WIDER WASHINGTON STREET URGED



Washington street looking toward Germantown from the corner of Norfolk street—Increased width would enhance property values, it is said

Legislation providing for the widening of Washington street from Lagrange street in West Roxbury, to Forest Hills is to be urged by a committee named by

the Germantown Citizens Association. It is said that with the two lines of trolley car tracks not enough room is left in the thoroughfare to meet the needs of the district. Widening of the street

would raise the value of property in the vicinity, it is held.

The association is also advocating the widening of Washington street from the Boston line to Memorial square, Dedham,

SURVEY OF CITY FOR ASSESSORS IS URGED

Secretary Folsom Believes Expenditure of Time and
Much Money Would Be Repaid to Boston in
Results Achieved by Plan He Proposes

Hopes that a survey of the city of Boston may be made for the use of the assessing department are entertained by Charles E. Folsom, secretary of the board of assessors, who says that this is the only specific recommendation he would make for the improvement of the present system of assessing property.

Although it would cost a large amount of money to survey the city and make maps of every parcel of land according to their true measurements, Mr. Folsom says the proposition is by no means out of the question. It could be accomplished by periodical appropriations for the mapping out of one section at a time, he believes. This would take years, but he thinks the results would be worth while.

As the result of the recent movement started by City Councilor Earnest E. Smith for a reorganization of the assessing system, Mr. Smith went to New York and studied the working of the assessing department there. He found that 25 years ago a survey of ward 23 in the Bronx was made for the use of the assessors. It took five years to complete the task and it cost \$60,000. Since then the city has extended its survey.

"So, while on the face of it, the proposition might seem preposterous," says Mr. Folsom, "especially in view of the large and constant demands on the city treasury, I do not think it would be impossible. Boston is not so large as New York and the cost would not be anywhere near so great, and by appropriating money from time to time I think the work might be accomplished."

BOARD MENTIONS NO DOCK AS HANDICAP

In its annual report filed at the State House today the commissioners of the Massachusetts nautical training school again called attention to what the term "inadequate landing facilities" in the city of Boston. In this connection it is said in part, "The commissioners have found this deficiency in our waterfront equipment a serious handicap in their work. In the large maritime ports of Europe, notably Liverpool, Marseilles and Genoa, there are many public landing places. In Boston harbor there is no free landing of any account. In Liverpool the largest steamers approach and lay alongside the landing stages."

GOV. FOSS DELAYS HIS REPLY TO MAINE MAN ON RAILROAD BOARD

William T. Haines Prefers
That Legislature Establish
Public Service Board Before State Joins Board

in the end without any great hardship on the city's finances."

Mr. Folsom is a firm believer in the efficiency of his own department. He says it is unexcelled by any in the country, and refers to a conclusion reached by Frederic C. Howe, an expert on land values, who in a recent issue of a magazine said that the assessing departments of Boston and New York were the most efficient in the world.

A thorough investigation of the city's assessing system by a joint committee of the board of assessors and the city council is recommended by Mr. Folsom. He thinks this action ought to be taken because of Mr. Smith's criticisms. And he says such an inquiry would be the first step in bringing about the improvement with regard to a survey and maps.

REPUBLICAN CLUB OF BAY STATE BALLOTS FOR NEW OFFICERS

Balloting in the election of officers by the Republican Club of Massachusetts took place at the annual meeting this afternoon at its headquarters, 419 Milk street. The executive committee submitted a report in which the belief was expressed that in the next campaign many of those now affiliated with the Progressive party will work for the Republican party.

The officers voted on are as follows: For president, Alexander McGregor of Malden; secretary, Eugene C. Hultman of Quincy; treasurer, Arthur L. Devins of Hamilton; vice-presidents, 16 to be elected, one from each congressional district:

Dana Malone of Greenfield, Edwin F. Lyford of Springfield, Frank O. Hardy of Fitchburg, George N. Jeppson of Worcester, Harvey Wheeler of Concord, John L. Saltonstall of Beverly, Charles H. Hastings of Lynn, Henry Hornblower of Arlington, Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, Charles T. Witt of East Boston, Jacob F. Brown of Boston, Laban Pratt of Boston, Henry C. Mulligan of Natick, J. Stearns Cushing of Norwood, William M. Lovering of Taunton, Abbott P. Smith of New Bedford.

For executive committee, 11 to be voted for: Charles N. Barney of Lynn, C. Edmond Belisle of Worcester, Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, William W. Davis of Cambridge, George E. Dean of Falmouth, Alexander Holmes of Kingston, Herbert C. Parsons of Greenfield, Harry G. Pollard of Lowell, Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, Clarence A. Warren of Chelsea, Roger Wolcott of Milton.

Election committee for three years, Earl E. Davidson of West Roxbury, John W. Haigis of Montague, Roger Hooper of Boston, C. Augustus Norwood of Hamilton, Roger D. Swain of Cambridge.

The report of the election committee showed that there had been a net loss in membership during the year of '08, leaving the total at 1668.

In the treasurer's report it was shown that the receipts for the past year had been \$17,009.83, and the expenditures \$12,436.17, giving a balance of \$4,573.66.

HIGH COURT FINDS HEIKE GUILTY
WASHINGTON—The supreme court today decided against Charles R. Heike of New York in the appeal made by him in the sugar case. The court found Heike guilty of improperly weighing sugar at the port of New York.

THIRTY FISHING CRAFT COME INTO T WHARF WITH 354 TONS FISH

Dealers opened up their stalls on T wharf today to face the busiest outlook of the year, and one of the busiest days for many months. A fleet numbering 30 sail was at the pier, about half of which came from Cape Shore with big catches. The schooner Onato was high liner with 95,000 pounds, an unusually large fare.

Another feature of the fleet was the arrival of the new schooner Delphine Cabral of Provincetown on her initial trip. She fished in "shore" waters, off Chatham, and only had 20,700 pounds, but Captain Joseph Enos and his crew of 19 men express their satisfaction with the sailing prowess of the vessel, which was only out a few days. She is unusually long, measuring 101 feet over all, and being of 23 feet beam and 11.5 feet depth of hold. She is of 119 tons and was recently completed in Storey's yard, Essex, Mass.

Approximately 708,000 pounds of fresh fish were landed at the wharf, haddock predominating with 545,400 pounds. Other varieties total 113,000 cod, 32,900 pollock, 68,800 hake, 32,100 cusk, 4300 scrod and 1600 halibut.

MR. COREY NOT ON GOVERNMENT'S SIDE

NEW YORK—William E. Corey, whose testimony last week appeared to favor the government's suit against the steel trust, of which he was formerly president, appeared in the opposite role today when Judge Jacob M. Dickinson began a re-direct examination.

Mr. Corey stated frankly that as one fourth of his personal fortune was invested in the steel corporation he was in favor of the company. He said \$28 a ton was a fair price for steel rails and refused to admit that the price was dependent upon any pool.

The witness said that to his knowledge no rail pool exists today, but the price remains firm because it has become a standard and the corporation can make rails cheaper than any competitors who might try to lower the price.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BALLOTS AGAIN

CONCORD, N. H.—Monday being an off legislative day, only a ballot of form to comply with the law was taken to choose a United States senator today. Fifteen representatives and senators voted on today's ballot, which was the tenth. The vote was: Hollis, D. 7; Pearson, R., 5; Bass, Prog., 2, and Chalmers, R., 1.

FINE FOR VOTER WHO NEGLECTS TO CAST HIS BALLOT IS PROPOSED

Several Measures Intended to
Bring About Greater Participation in Elections Are
Subjects of Hearing

PENALTIES \$2 TO \$25

One Bill Discussed Plans to
Abolish General Custom of
Providing Free Transportation to the Polls

Several bills intended to bring about the participation in elections of larger numbers of registered voters, one of these seeking to impose a fine of from \$2 to \$5 upon each voter who fails to vote, and another leaving the penalty to the discretion of the court, but not to exceed \$25, were considered by the committee on election laws today. A third bill provides that no transportation shall be furnished except for voters who are unable to reach the polls without assistance, and in such cases it shall be paid for by the municipality.

Representative George T. Daly of Boston favored the \$25 penalty bill. He said only 45 per cent of the registered vote was polled at the recent election in Boston, and 65 per cent is always considered a big vote. He believed every citizen should share in the burdens of government, particularly in view of the fact that those who refuse to vote are usually the first to criticize.

Representative Jerome Smith of Provincetown favored the other bill, which is on his own petition. He said that for the four years from 1905 to 1908 there was an average of 135,000 voters in the state who refused to go to the polls at the state election. If these men were required to pay a fine, in case they failed to vote, he believed candidates could give more attention to issues, and less to getting out the vote.

It also would mean less expense to candidates, and many who cannot afford to run for office now would be permitted to become candidates. Another beneficial effect of the legislation, he said, would be to cause men to take a greater interest in affairs, because they would take pains to inform themselves if they knew that they were to be required to vote.

James A. Sanborn of Boston opposed the bills on the ground that those who do not take interest enough to vote are usually not fit to vote.

Representative John P. Buckley of Brockton favored his bill to prohibit transportation of voters unless they were incapacitated. He said the evil of transportation is steadily growing and it now has become so bad that voters boldly declare that if candidates "want our votes they will have to come after us." The hearings were closed.

LONGER SCHOOL YEAR PROTESTED

A public hearing on lengthening the school year has been called for this evening by the school committee at the school committee rooms on Mason street. According to action taken by the school committee last spring the sessions of the schools will be lengthened by the addition of two weeks. This aroused protest from a number of parents and organizations who have asked opportunity to state their objections publicly.

N. E. TEL. & TEL. CO. PLANS TWO NEW CITY EXCHANGES

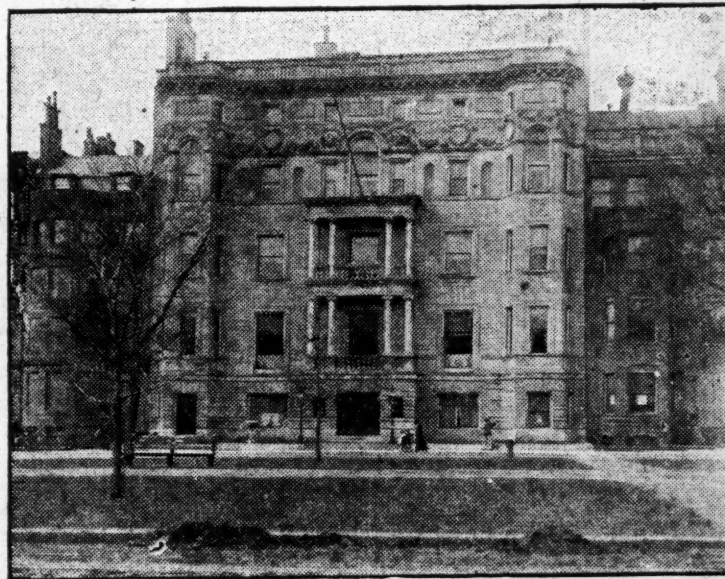
Two new telephone buildings are planned by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, one in the Back Bay and another in Roxbury, and the present Back Bay exchange on Newbury street will be converted into a training school for operators. Both buildings are to be ready for service in about a year.

The Back Bay exchange is to be located on the lot between 20 and 51 Belvidere street, almost opposite the Mechanic Arts high school. It will be of ornamental brick construction, 174 feet long by 60 feet deep with a 10 foot set-back. The operating room will be on the second floor and will have a switchboard of the latest Western Electric design. This switchboard, when completed, will be the largest in the company's territory outside of the Main exchange.

On the same floor will be a sitting-room and on the first floor will be a fully-equipped kitchen and lunch room.

The new Roxbury exchange, to be located on Waverly street near Warren street, will have a frontage of 88 feet on Waverly street and a depth of 134 feet. At the outset it will be equipped for 65 operating positions, and will have a sitting room, lunch room, comfort and locker rooms. The estimated cost of the Roxbury exchange is \$300,000, and of the Back Bay exchange \$500,000. The Back Bay exchange is to be ready about Jan. 1, 1914, and the Roxbury exchange a month later.

HOME OF BOSTON ALGONQUIN CLUB



Since 1898 members of this club have paid a debt amounting to \$160,000

PLAN FOR HARRIMAN LINE DISSOLUTION

NEW YORK—Washington despatch to the Evening Mail says that after a series of conferences the plan of dissolution of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads has practically been agreed upon by Attorney-General Wickersham and counsel for the roads.

Under terms that will be submitted to the court with favorable recommendations by the department of justice the Southern Pacific will turn over to Union Pacific the lines of the Central Pacific.

Southern Pacific will keep its line from Sacramento to Portland, Ore.

If settlement plan is sanctioned by the court the \$126,000,000 Southern Pacific stock now held by Union Pacific will be divided between stockholders of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific.

MME. NORDICA TO BE IN TABLEAUX

WASHINGTON—Some of the prominent women who will participate in the tableaux to mark the close of the suffrage pageant here March 3 are: Mme. Nordica as Columbia; Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of the secretary of agriculture, as Justice; Mrs. Flora Fleming Noyes as Liberty; Miss Mildred Anderson of New York as Hope.

MORTGAGE NOTE FOR \$45,000 WILL BE BURNED TONIGHT

Members of the Algonquin Club will gather at their clubhouse on Commonwealth avenue tonight to witness the burning of a \$45,000 mortgage note, which will mark the payment of the last and only debt of the club. Gen. Charles H. Taylor, president, who is responsible for the liquidation of the debt, will be master of ceremonies.

In 1898 the Algonquin Club was \$160,000 in debt. General Taylor was elected president and a general reorganization of club affairs was begun to reduce this debt.

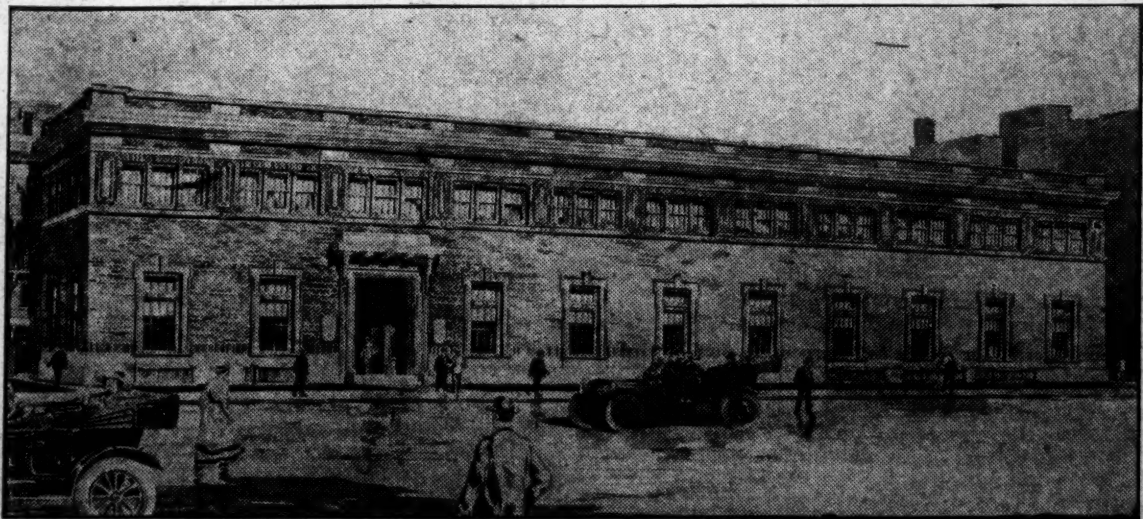
The late Col. William Bunting was appointed chairman of the house committee and great progress was made in the program of financing. He was followed in office by Harry Russell, Joshua B. Holden and Gen. Edgar Champin, who, by following the policy mapped out by Colonel Bunting, brought the debt to \$45,000.

Three weeks ago the members decided that the remaining amount should be paid as soon as possible. General Taylor personally undertook the task. Instead of planning an elaborate campaign for contributions General Taylor availed himself of a simple method. He enrolled 45 life members at \$1000 each.

HOTEL GUESTS ESCAPE

PUTNAM, Conn.—Fire starting this morning at 2:45 completely destroyed the Chickering hotel. The 35 guests escaped.

NEW BACK BAY EXCHANGE IS DESIGNED



Sketch shows structure to be erected by telephone company on Belvidere street, almost opposite the Mechanic Arts high school

CLEAN JOURNALISM aims to have the best in newspaper contents. There is a constantly increasing number of newspaper readers who are not satisfied with anything less than the best in newspaper caliber and contents. Perhaps there is a goodly number of this class among your friends. If so you can do them a good service by letting them see how the Monitor is trying to be a thoroughly clean daily newspaper.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

In United States.....3c

To Foreign Countries.....30c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
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City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

WAR TO BE RESUMED UNLESS TURKS YIELD NOW, ALLIES ASSERT

Constantinople Revolution
Looked on as Ending Peace
Hopes and Balkan Group
Seeks to Strike Swiftly

POWERS MAY FAIL

LONDON.—At a meeting of the delegates of the quadruple alliance last evening the decision was taken to break off the peace negotiations if a satisfactory reply were not received from Turkey within the next two or three days. A note will be immediately drafted to the Porte setting forth this decision.

It is believed by the allies that the revolution in Constantinople has made the resumption of hostilities certain and they are determined not to give the new government more breathing time than can be avoided.

Whether the powers will be able to influence the Porte is difficult to say. Mahmud Shevket Pasha is an able soldier who was deprived of any command during recent hostilities and who is long-ling to achieve success where Nazim failed. The other principal inspirer of the revolution, Enver Bey, is known to be determined to push the Turkish resistance to the uttermost and to be entirely opposed to acceptance of the allies' terms.

MR. RIIS PROPOSED AS COUNTY LEADER FOR PROGRESSIVES

WORCESTER, Mass.—Jacob Riis, political economist, writer, settlement worker and personal friend of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, may be president of the Worcester County Progressive Club, which will be organized here tomorrow afternoon at a meeting of Progressives from all parts of Worcester county.

Progressives have been informed that Mr. Riis will give up his citizenship in New York city, April 1, and make Worcester county his permanent home. He has bought a large farm in Barre and intends to live upon it.

His residence in Worcester county makes him eligible for the presidency of the new club, and his candidacy is being advanced by Progressives all over the county. There are several candidates for the position, but it is understood that the others are willing to allow it to go to Mr. Riis without opposition, if he will take it.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON CONCERTS
Monday, Jordan hall, 8 p. m., piano recital, Ernest Schelling.
Tuesday, St. James hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Stephen Towse, harp, and orchestra.
Thursday, St. James hall, 8:30 p. m., violin recital, Miss Nina Fletcher.
Friday, Jordan hall, 8:30 p. m., song recital, Miss Margie Teyle.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., song recital, Miss Clara Butt and Kennerley Rutherford.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Monday, 8 p. m., "Tosca."
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Orpheus."
Friday, 7:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde."
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Provatore"; 8 p. m., "The Barber of Seville."
Sunday, 3:15 p. m., Verdi's "Requiem."

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Garden of Allah."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Xantippe."
HOLLIS—"Mrs. Fiske."
KENT—"Vandeville."
MAJESTIC—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
PARK—"The Woman."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli.'"
SHUBERT—"Robert Mantel in repertoire."
ST. JAMES—"The Three of Us."
THEATRE—"Milestones."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Elsie Ferguson."
COLONIAL—"Robin Hood."
FINE ARTS—"Irish Players."
GRAND—"Douglas Fairbanks."
ILLINOIS—"Girl of Luxembourg."
LAKELAND—"Gilt at the Gate."
MAYFAIR—"Rebecca, Sunnyside Farm."
OLYMPIC—"Top of the Mornin'."
POWERS—"John Mason."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"Fine Feathers."
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
CASINO—"The Fire."
CHILDREN—"Racketty-Packetty House."
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."
COMEDY—"Penny's First Play."
CORT—"Peg of My Heart."
ENTERTAIN—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"The Spy."
FORTY-EIGHT STREET—"Wm. Collier."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Shipper."
HARRY—"John E. Kellard."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LITTLE—"Rutherford and Son."
LYCEUM—"The New Secretary."
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Spring Maid."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

ADOLESCENCE
A young lady, fond of her beaux,
Was fair, so they said, as a reaux,
But the suitor who sought
Her fair hand all for naught,
He esteemed her a thorn, I suppose.

FITTING
"What has become of that newspaper man who was always pleased to call himself 'the Nestor of Journalism?'"
"Oh, he has started a poultry paper."

The state of South Carolina is considering a tax of \$5 per dog. If it shall become a law the number of dogs will no doubt be considerably cur-tailed.

It is requiring a good deal of carefully-worded diplomacy, on the part of the Filipinos to enable them to tell us how very grateful they are for all that we have done for them and to please arrange it so that we shall not insist on doing so very much more.

AT THE PLAY
"That stage hand appears to be very timid as if afraid that something de-plorable is going to happen."
"Yes, it would be incorrect to call him a 'super-dread-nought.'"

OLD-FASHIONED ART
Although photographers aver
Their snapshot views quite fill the bill,
The landscape artists all prefer
Their old-style handmade pictures,
Still.

STORE NEWS

George H. Grinnell has been appointed buyer of boy's clothing for C. F. Hovey & Co.

Thomas O'Rourke, formerly assistant buyer in the shoe department of Every-body's store, has been advanced to the position of buyer.

At the annual meeting of the Henry Siegel Benefit Association the following officers were elected: Charles Hanley, president; Miss H. Gardner, first vice-president; Sigourney Hirsch, second vice-president; W. H. Davis, treasurer; L. Twitchell, secretary; Miss S. E. Logan, assistant secretary. A visiting committee was organized to be under the direction of H. S. Kline, Mrs. H. Gardner and Sigourney Hirsch.

The young women of the Magrath House Company will give a party at St. James hall this evening. Arrangements are under the direction of Miss M. Lynch, secretary of the committee. The party is given as a benefit for the relief association of the store.

Miss Gertrude R. Brigham, a former welfare manager for the Flene Cooperative Association, is arranging for travel parties through Europe for next summer.

COMMUTERS HELD UP BY TRAIN FIRE

Fire burned one passenger coach, damaged three others and inconvenienced about 200 commuters at the South station this morning. The loss was about \$1000. The fire started in the tanks of one of the cars of a train which had just been made up to take the workmen to the Readville shops.

NEWHAVEN SYSTEM TO BECOME UNITS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The transferring of Vice-President Horne of the New Haven to the Boston & Maine and the appointment of Vice-President Whaley to his position on the New Haven means the segregation of the New Haven system into large units of operation.

This new policy, known as the "Harriman plan," is the outcome of criticism of the centralized management of the Massachusetts railroad commission.

WOMEN TO CARRY BANNERS
WASHINGTON—New York suffragists will carry 900 banners in the march of women March 3. In addition, many of the societies will carry their own flags. Among the banners of New York will be the 89 belonging to the Woman's Political Union, representing the trades and professions in which women are working.

STRUGGLE IN BALKANS THREW LIGHT UPON ANCIENT PLACES



King of Bulgaria standing on old wall looking down on town of Kavala

REALTY BROKERS ORGANIZE BOARD

Organization of the real estate brokers board was effected at a meeting of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange members Saturday in Youngs hotel. Herbert S. Frost was elected chairman and Charles E. Lewis secretary. A council representing various cities and towns was appointed as follows: W. J. McDonald, chairman, Herbert S. Frost, Theodore H. Raymond, Charles A. Gleason and W. J. Paul.

Former Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett was the guest of the exchange, and spoke in support of the bill now pending in the Legislature seeking the exemption from taxation of that part of the funds of insurance companies that is invested in real estate mortgages in this state. He said the object of the bill was to secure the increase of the amount of money available for such mortgages, which would be an aid not only to the development of real estate, but good government also.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL TIMBER LOT

SPOKANE, Wash.—The largest sale of government timber ever made in the Northwest will be consummated April 1, when the national forestry service will dispose of 203,000,000 feet of sawed timber in the Kanikun forest in Pend Oreille county to the highest bidder. At the same time, there will be disposed of 190,000 cedar poles.

The minimum prices that will be considered vary from \$1 to \$5 per thousand feet, and it is estimated that the timber will net the government at least an average of \$5 per thousand, making a total of considerably more than \$1,500,000 for the lot.

FARMERS' SHORT COURSE OPENED

DURHAM, N. H.—New Hampshire College opened its one-week course to farmers today with a large registration. Dean Hurd of Amherst speaks on Wednesday evening, President Fairchild on Thursday evening, Mr. Hooker, superintendent of highways, on Friday evening. Wednesday will be devoted to the subject, "Rural Progress," Thursday to "Dairying" and on Friday evening the course will end with an "Old-Fashioned Spelling Bee."

VERMONTERS HAVE DINNER

Over 200 Vermonters and guests attended the annual reunion and dinner of the Vermont Association of Boston at the Hotel Somerset on Saturday evening, Jan. 25. Governor Fletcher and Congressman Plumley of Vermont were the guests of honor and each spoke, the former expatiating on the attractions and progress of the Green Mountain state, and the latter dwelling on the strong love of home held by Vermonters. The dinner was preceded by a reception and followed by an assembly in another hall.

JUDGE DE HAVEN PASSES AWAY
SAN FRANCISCO—John J. DeHaven, judge of the United States court for the northern district of California since 1897, passed away Sunday at his country home near Napa.

A. J. MATHESON-PASSES AWAY
PERTH, Ont.—The Hon. A. J. Matheson, treasurer of the province of Ontario, passed away at his home here Saturday night.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—One of the many results of the present struggle in the Balkans is to bring into notice cities and districts which once figured prominently in the life of the world, but which for many hundreds and in some cases thousands of years have been passed over and forgotten.

The old walled town of Kavala, on the shores of the Aegean opposite the island of Thaso, which is one of the most important of the Bulgarian conquests of the war, is a place of this kind. Two thousands years ago, under the Romans, it was an important town, and hundreds of years before that under the Greeks, especially in the time of Alexander the Great. It is full of Roman remains, the chief being a large aqueduct in two tiers of arches which still serves to supply the town with water from Mt. Pangaeus. Kavala has been identified with Neapolis, at which St. Paul landed on his way from Samothrace to Philippi, 10 miles to the north. Neapolis was then the port of Philippi, as Kavala is today the port of Seres. In the bay on which it stands the fleet of Brutus and Cassius was moored during the battle of Philippi.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New Haven road has granted pensions to Conductors Charles Callamore and Benjamin P. Williams.

The mechanical department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine road, is installing a temporary steam-heat plant for tower "A" and shops, while repairs on Charles river drawbridge are under way.

The New Haven and Boston & Albany roads inaugurated today storage mail-cars on their Boston and New York night trains routed via Springfield.

The baggage department of the New Haven road is loading scenery and effects of the Boston opera company in three jumbo baggage cars at Roxbury yard today to go forward in advance of the company, which appears in New Haven tomorrow night.

The New Haven road has added new Pullman parlor cars to the equipment of Boston and New York day light Shore line expresses from South station and Grand Central station at 10:03 a. m. daily. For the accommodation of Boston Symphony orchestra en route to Albany, N. Y., today, the first stop on a western tour, which includes Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, the Boston & Albany road provided a special train from South station.

POWER DENIED BY PURE FOOD BOARD

WASHINGTON—Officials of the pure food board hold they have no authority to place government inspectors in Pacific coast packing houses to inspect citrus fruits before shipment, as has been requested by the fruit men. The growers asked the board to inspect shipments in the packing houses instead of the eastern markets, that they might not suffer losses in having shipments condemned after incurring freight and packing charges.

MR. MUNSEY BUYS PAPER
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Frank A. Munsey has bought of Gilbert D. Raine, editor and practically sole owner of the News-Scimitar, his entire holdings in the paper, according to authentic report in the financial district.

ALPS ARE CROSSED BY PERUVIAN AIRMAN

LONDON.—Jean Bielovics, the Peruvian airman, has succeeded in crossing the Alps on a Hanriot monoplane, with an 80-horsepower Gnome engine. Ascending from Brigue in a series of spiral flights in the direction of the Simplon Kulm he passed over the famous pass and descended at Domodossola. He was exactly 26 minutes in the air.

GOV. TENER NOT FOR STATE U. OF P.

HARRISBURG.—Governor Tener is opposed to any plan by which the University of Pennsylvania would become a state institution and, as the plan would call for an appropriation, which the Governor would refuse to sanction, his opposition places an end, for the present, to any movement to take the university away from its present management.

"The plan that the University of Pennsylvania be made a state institution as provided originally in its charter does not appeal to me as feasible or desirable at this time," said Governor Tener. "There are three state charges, Pennsylvania State College, the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh, all serving distinct places in the educational system."

MR. MASON TAKES NEWARK OFFER

J. Leonard Mason, who has been director of the Brookline municipal gymnasium since September, 1907, has decided to accept the offer he has received to become director of recreation in Newark, N. J., and expects to leave Brookline in March to take up his new duties. The city of Newark is considering a plan to coordinate all its municipal athletic activities, including municipal camping and music.

OPPORTUNITIES TO SERVE ARE TOLD

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Opportunities for practical social service in which college girls may engage were described before several hundred Wellesley undergraduates by Prof. Graham Taylor, head resident of the Chicago commons and president of the Chicago school of civics and philanthropy, in Billings hall Sunday afternoon.

HARVARD MEN AT RECEPTION

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Mrs. Lowell received students of the college Sunday in the two south parlors of their new home at 17 Quincy street, Cambridge, between 4 and 6 o'clock p. m.

The rooms have been furnished with the furniture which formerly occupied the residence at 13 Quincy street. The old home has been vacated.

CLERKS' SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

About 150 members attended the quarterly meeting of the Federal Penny Aid Society, an organization of Boston post-office clerks, held at Hayward assembly hall Sunday. President D. H. McCarthy presided. The following officers were elected: D. H. McCarthy, president; T. J. Carroll, vice-president; D. Dugan, financial secretary; P. J. Foley, secretary; J. F. Coughlan, treasurer; J. F. J. Committee, Otis A. Brigham, W. J. Quinn and B. L. Gough, directors.

MOACH ZHITIM ELECTS OFFICERS

The Boston United Moach Zhitim Association elected officers yesterday at Temple Adath Jeshurun, Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, as follows: Levi Herman, president; M. Magid and M. Gilman, vice-presidents; B. Aronson, treasurer, and Morris L. Morrison, secretary.

SOCIAL INQUIRY NEARS END

NEW YORK.—The elaborate investigation of social conditions in New York, undertaken two years ago by the bureau of social hygiene, is nearly completed, and its results will be announced next December, according to a statement issued Sunday by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

JUDGE PIATT PASSES AWAY

MERIDEN, Conn.—Judge James P. Piatt of the United States district court passed away at his home here Sunday.

SCHOOLING ON SOUTH AMERICA PLANNED FOR COMMERCE DELEGATES

Information on the customs and commercial needs of the places in South America which will be visited by the party of business men from the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the proposed tour will be given by Frederic Brown of New York, treasurer of the Pan-American Society of the United States, at the first assembly luncheon of the year on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 12:30 p. m. at the American house.

Joseph E. Ransdell, senator-elect from Louisiana, will be the speaker at the annual dinner of the chamber on Saturday, Feb. 15, at the Copley Plaza hotel. A conference of representatives of the various commercial bodies in the state will be held on that same day to unite on a plan for the development of the inland waterways of Massachusetts. Mr. Ransdell has served on the committee of rivers and harbors of Congress since 1901.

Mr. Brown will speak from his experience in South America with which he is familiar from his residence there for 16 years, as well as from his connection with the society which was formed to foster the acquaintance between representative men of this country and the Latin-American republics. At a recent luncheon in New York, Mr. Brown said he believes New England with its diversity of manufactures and its location will profit more than any other section of the country by increased trade relations with South America.

The vote on the first referendum submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to its constituent bodies is announced today. The question was whether or not they favored the national budget plan, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce voted in favor of the idea.

In all there were 583 votes cast, representing 34 states. And of these votes 573 were in the affirmative. The chamber has recommended James M. Jackson as the chairman of the New England committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Jackson was chairman of the state railroad commission.

COL. GOETHALS IS CLUB'S GUEST

Col. George W. Goethals, engineer-in-chief of the Panama canal; George W. Westinghouse, the inventor, and President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, were the guests Saturday evening at the dedication of the new engineers' clubhouse at the junction of Commonwealth avenue and Arlington street, Boston. Prof. Ira N. Hollis of Harvard, president of the club, presided during the dedicatory exercises.

J. SONNABEND IS PRESIDENT

The congregation Mishkan Tefila held its annual meeting in the temple in Roxbury. The officers elected were: President, Joseph Sonnabend; vice-president, S. Finberg; treasurer, E. J. Brody; secretary, Edward J. Bromberg; trustees, A. Alexander, H. I. Bornstein, S. L. Cohen, M. Goldman, L. Nichols and M. Gulton.

NEW PASTOR INSTALLED

DANVERS, Mass.—In the First Universalist church Sunday evening the Rev. Alfred Ellsworth Wright was installed as pastor and the Rev. George J. Sanger as pastor emeritus. Greetings were extended by several clergymen and the sermon was by the Rev. William H. McGlaulin of Atlantic.

REV. MR. EDENBORG TAKES LEAVE

REVERE, Mass.—The Rev. Henry E. Edenborg, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal church, who resigned from this parish, preached his farewell sermon Sunday. He has accepted a call to St. Andrew's church, New Bedford, and will leave for that city today.

AVIATOR READY TO START

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Aviator Harry M. Jones, who has a special permit from the United States government to carry parcel post, expects to start from Providence for this city today and has arranged to land on the camp grounds near Niantic.

COL. LOGAN TO ATTEND ASSEMBLY

Col. Edward L. Logan and a delegation of officers of the ninth infantry, M. V. M. will attend the Ninth Regiment Veteran Association's annual assembly to be held in Paul Revere hall Wednesday evening.

Anniversary Invitations

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TEXAN CITY EXPECTS AN ACTIVE YEAR IN BUILDING OPERATIONS

FT. WORTH, Tex.—With one 12-story building in process of construction, plans for at least four others under way and half a dozen smaller structures in prospect, local business men are looking forward to a year of activity in building, says the Ft. Worth Telegram.

The impression of prosperity is increased by a survey of proposed expenditures for improvement by the county. These include the construction of four new bridges, together with a system of county roads to cost \$1,600,000.

In the business section alone the beginning of the year 1914 probably will see buildings worth more than \$1,000,000 finished or in the process of erection.

Of these only the new State National Bank building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets is assured. This building is to cost \$300,000, and probably will be completed by Jan. 1, 1914.

A 15-story building on the northeast corner of Seventh and Main streets, on the property owned by A. T. Ryers, is considered almost certain. It is probable the cost will not be less than \$400,000.

The Ft. Worth & Denver City railway has had under consideration for some time the erection of a building for its own use somewhere in the business district. Tentative plans provide for a five-story structure to cost approximately \$200,000. The main part of the building will be given over to the use of the railway, but a portion of the office room probably will be rented.

J. C. Ingram is planning the erection of a six-story hotel, fronting on Main and Commerce streets, between Tenth and Eleventh. It is to cost about \$300,000. The site has been obtained and permission of the city and owners of adjoining property for its erection procured.

STATE PLUMBERS ELECT

WORCESTER, Mass.—The State Association of Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, in convention Sunday elected John J. Rooney of Worcester, president; Austin Fales of Boston, vice-president; Charles Smith of Fitchburg, secretary and treasurer; John F. Clancy of Boston, Joseph P. Scanlon of Springfield, Richard Leahy of Newton, Albert Gardner of Brockton and John Donovan of Boston, executive board. It was voted to have the next convention in New Bedford on the last Saturday and Sunday in July.

NEW PASTOR PREACHES FEB. 16

Parishoners of St. James' Episcopal church, Clarendon Hill, West Somerville, will greet their new rector, the Rev. William H. Pettus, for the first time on Sunday, Feb. 16. He comes direct from the Virginia mountains where he has been circuit rector of St. Paul's at Satville, Christ Church of Marion and Grace church at Glad Spring.

GMC TRUCKS

A MONEY making truck should be right in size, type and body for the work it has to do.

GMC trucks are built in such a broad range of sizes and styles in both gasoline and electric types that one is sure to fit your service—no matter how unusual it may be.

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P. D. HAUGHTON AND H. D. SCOTT WIN THE NATIONAL DOUBLES

1

MANY TOPICS OCCUPY CONGRESS' ATTENTION AS WORK IS RESUMED

Presidential Appointments, Immigration Bill and Other Measures Prominently Before Members in New Week

CANAL TOLLS ISSUE

WASHINGTON—The following named topics were prominently before Congress during the week which ended on Saturday:

Volunteer officers' retired bill. The proposition to report this bill favorably was voted down in the Senate committee on military affairs, which definitely disposes of the question for the present session, and probably for several years. The radical increase of the pension budget a year ago explains why Congress is now unwilling to add to that budget the \$11,000,000 a year proposed in the volunteer officers' bill. That bill would place on the retired list, with suitable pay, several thousand men who served as officers of the volunteer regiments during the civil war. It would now be a law but for the general pension increase of a year ago, already referred to.

The Taft appointments. The Senate continues to filibuster against the 1500 civil appointments recently made by President Taft, on the theory that these appointments, at least the greater number of them, should be made by the incoming President after March 4. There is no claim that the men appointed are not fit, or that Mr. Taft is not properly exercising his constitutional prerogative in making the appointments. The deadlock has come over the desire of the Democrats to place men of that party in the vacant places, rather than the Republicans whom Mr. Taft has named. There is still a possibility that the Senate may reach a basis of agreement which will divide the places between the two parties and result in the confirmation of a part of the pending Taft list.

To protect migratory birds. The Senate passed the McLean bill to protect migratory birds, and efforts will be made to get the bill before the House on some calendar Wednesday or suspension day. Whether this can be accomplished is uncertain. The legislation, however, has received a strong impetus as the result of the unanimous vote of the Senate and it seems probable that it will be enacted during the next Congress if it should fail to go through now. In the House the bill will be in charge of Representative Weeks of Massachusetts, who for several years has been trying to develop sentiment that would result in legislation to prevent the extinction of the most important and useful forms of bird life on this continent.

Lincoln Sentiment Divided

The Lincoln memorial. Several years ago Congress set apart \$2,000,000 for the erection of a suitable memorial to Abraham Lincoln, since which time sentiment in Congress has been divided over the question of whether to locate the memorial in this city as a part of the plan for a more beautiful Washington, or build a highway between Washington and Gettysburg and call that the Lincoln memorial. In the Senate the former proposition has been endorsed unanimously. That proposition came before the House last week, and the Gettysburg highway adherents, believing themselves to be in a minority, prevented a roll call by a filibuster. The House will be so busy during the remainder of the session that it is uncertain whether the question can again come up, although it may possibly be reached next Wednesday. Failure to dispose of it now will be greatly regretted by Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, who retires from public life March 4, and who has been anxious to have the memorial agreed to prior to that time.

The immigration bill. This bill is to be modified to meet the objections raised by prominent Jews, who point out that under its terms as agreed to originally in conference, it would be possible to shut out of the United States Russian Jews charged with political offenses. The "certificate of character" clause in the original bill was obviously drawn with reference to certain classes of undesirable immigrants from Italy, who have caused much trouble in this country for years past. This no doubt, was the thought in Secretary Nagel's mind when he urged the adoption of the clause. But it has now been made plain that these persons cannot be shut out under the bill as originally passed without doing injustice to the Jews of Russia, who form a desirable class of immigrants on the whole, and who are guilty of no offenses excepting those of a purely political character. The bill was discussed freely during the week both in Congress and at the White House, and it was agreed that its terms should be modified so as to meet the objections urged by the friends of the Russian Jews. The House adopted the modified bill on Saturday.

Memorial for Key Proposed

"The Star-Spangled Banner." A bill which will become a law ultimately was introduced into Congress last week. It provides \$5000 to pay the cost of appropriately marking the spot within the walls of Ft. Mifflin, where the flagstaff stood during the battle of North Point, Sept. 12, 1814, this battle having inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner." The old fort has been abandoned and the troops removed, but the grounds are probably to

STOCK EXCHANGE DENIES COMPULSORY OVERSIGHT

WASHINGTON—Members of the House money trust committee who are to draft a report on results of the inquiry into financial affairs thus far conducted have before them for consideration a brief just filed on behalf of the New York stock exchange by its attorneys denying that the federal government has power to compel its incorporation or to regulate its affairs.

The state of New York, it is admitted in the brief, has power to enact laws for the guidance of the exchange, though the belief is expressed in the argument that no law, either by state or nation, will stop certain transactions. It is further asserted that the members of the stock exchange are better able to control its affairs than any legislative authority.

"We assert," says the brief, "that no regulation whatever is within the power of Congress. But we are far from asserting that the state is without any power of regulation."

"That the state may legislate with respect to transactions such as improper manipulation is unquestionable. How effectively it can legislate as to such matters is another question. Hopes and ex-

pectations in that direction are apt to be in inverse ratio of accurate knowledge and experience. It is a regulation interfering with and diminishing the responsible self-government of such an exchange that we argue against as detrimental in an incalculable degree as well to the interests of the public as those of the exchange."

Defending the rules of the stock exchange, the brief declares that its business is neither of interstate nor foreign character, nor do its operations in any respect come within the sphere of the federal jurisdiction.

Rules of the exchange, the brief declares, prohibit manipulation, short selling and general gambling, reports of which are said to be exaggerated by the general public. The answer to all charges against the exchange is said to lie in the statement that all transactions are matters between customer and broker with which the exchange has nothing to do so long as highest standards of business honesty are maintained.

The brief also contains many legal decisions submitted to prove that the stock exchange cannot be subject to the interstate commerce act.

Democrats so earnestly fought, on the ground that both army and navy appropriations were too large. Another thing significant is the fact that the pending bill carries no "riders" or special legislation of any kind. In the military bill of last session the Democrats attempted various forms of special legislation, amounting in the aggregate to an attempt to revolutionize army practices and traditions. These were defeated, but not until after there had been deadlocks with the Senate and executive vetoes. In the pending bill the authorized strength of the army is not interfered with, and more funds are provided for army maintenance.

No inaugural ball or reception. It seems likely, as the result of developments of last week that there will be no social festivities of any elaborate sort attending the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson. He frowned upon the historic inaugural dance and is indifferent on the matter of a reception to take its place. On Friday a caucus of Senate Democrats decided unanimously against a reception at the Capitol. Objection to it is based on the fact that such a reception could not be exclusive in any sense, but would have to be thrown open to the public indiscriminately, with the result that numerous acts of vandalism would probably be committed to the injury of the building.

Without a dance or reception, the inauguration will be shorn of its most attractive feature. There will, of course, be the usual parade down Pennsylvania avenue, with fireworks at night, but it seems quite out of the question to find anything satisfactory to take the place of the dance or reception, wherefore there is much disappointment among the younger members of society in this city.

A consumers' free list. Radical revisionists among Democrats have let it be known during the past week that they favor a free list to include nearly all of the articles of every-day food. The tariff bill as tentatively drafted places sugar, rice, meat and numerous other articles of food on the free list, regardless of the effect of such proposed legislation on the domestic producers. Members of Congress from the cities will favor this legislation, while those from the rural districts, or many of them, will be expected to oppose it. The wide extent of the campaign for free foods was developed last week, while the ways and means committee was considering the present duty on flour, meal, potatoes, onions, oranges, lemons, pineapples and canned fruits. It would be one thing to put a bill of that kind through the House, however, and a very different one to put it through the Senate.

Canal tolls. The question of tolls at Panama occupied a good deal of time and attention in Washington last week, from the forceful address of Senator Root against American preference to coastwise shipping, early in the week, to the publication of Secretary Knox's reply to Sir Edward Grey's protest, late in the week. It was conceded by both sides that Mr. Knox made the very best reply that was possible, in view of all conditions. He is familiar with all details of the case and appears at his best in this note to the British government. He has this other advantage that he is supported by a President who is sincerely convinced of the correctness of the American position, and who has been able to convince Great Britain of his sincerity. What the outcome will be nobody pretends to know.

The very strength of the Knox note, following so closely upon the equally strong argument on the other side made by Senator Root, emphasizes in the minds of many public men the advisability of suspending legislation until diplomacy has done its work. These men point out that if the United States were a unit in support of the policy of last year's law it might still be wise to pause in the face of a serious challenge; but that in view of the well-known fact that American sentiment is divided, it may be the best thing to wait until all our rights can be indisputably ascertained. The Knox note encourages the hope that the dispute will be settled by direct negotiation between the two countries, possibly at a very early day.

Philippine independence. A wide divergence of opinion between Democrats in Congress over Philippine independence developed last week when an unsuccessful attempt was made to strike from the army appropriation bill an item of \$500,000 for additional barracks at Manila. The amendment provoked a debate which is but the forerunner of an interesting controversy between Democratic leaders when the Philippine question is reached

under the Wilson administration. Both houses are divided over this question. Even if an independence bill should pass the House, it is said that it would certainly be defeated in the Senate, for in addition to the solid opposition of the Republicans of that body, such a bill would be opposed by many of the leading Democrats there, several of whom have already been interviewed on that question. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon is one of these. Senator Fletcher of Florida is another, and still another is Senator O'Gorman of New York.

Mr. O'Gorman thinks it may possibly take one or two generations to make the Filipinos capable of self government, and that no date for independence should be fixed until civilization in the islands is much more advanced than at present. One reason for senatorial caution on this subject is that as yet no practical method has been proposed of dealing with the islands after we shall have withdrawn from them. It has been proposed that a pledge might be secured from other nations to neutralize the islands, but it is pointed out that such a pledge would not cover the case, for no nation would bind itself not to interfere to protect its nationals from the consequences of bad internal government.

To guard against such intervention, the United States, it is pointed out, would have to guarantee good internal government after giving up the means of securing it. A protectorate over the islands is subject to equally strong objections. The President-elect is favorable to Philippine independence, but it is not known what form his recommendations regarding it will take. If he should propose freedom at the end of eight years or any similarly short period of time, the Senate, politicians here say, will decline to follow him. The fact that the Democratic majority in the new Senate will not exceed one or two, will make it all the easier for one or two strong Democrats to control the situation.

GOVERNOR OF MAINE AGAINST RAILROAD PLAN OF EXECUTIVES

(Continued from page one)

at Saturday's meeting a copy of the resolutions was forwarded to him.

Official Resume

Following the meeting Saturday, a copy of the resolution, together with a statement relative to the conference of governors, was given out from Governor Foss' office. The statement is in part as follows:

"It is believed by the Governors that by this means a concrete plan may be developed speedily of which the public will approve, and to which also the owners of the railroads will be willing to agree."

"The plan, furthermore, renders possible the entire recognition of the different phases of the railroad problem in the different states, and makes due allowances for local details. It is expected that the conference may be able to report in time to have its recommendations considered by the Legislatures of the New England states which are now in session."

Gov. Haines Holds Back

Governor Haines' reply in part follows: "The establishment of a permanent conference of the heads of state commissions having supervision over railroads can do no harm and might do some good. But as our Legislature has now before it a measure for the establishment of a new public service commission or court, to have full control and regulation of all public service concerns in our state, including railroads, I should prefer not to see such a conference on the part of Maine until we have such a new board as will undoubtedly be created by our new public service law."

"I cannot see how directors of a railroad can be appointed by a state owning nothing in such property. I do not believe in state leadership of railroads, but I do in state regulation and control of them through legally constituted officers."

"The reduction of all leases of lines to absolute ownership these New England states as a whole could have nothing to do with. Each state may control its own railroads within its borders."

"The charter of a railroad or a bank amounts to mighty little so far as operation goes. It depends upon the men who run it. What we want in Maine is results and not theories."

Gov. Pothier Names Men

Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island has announced that he intends to appoint Marsden J. Perry and William C. Bliss as Rhode Island's representatives on the New England railroad conference. Those who attended the conference besides Governor Foss of Massachusetts and Governor Pothier were: Governors Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Allen M. Fletcher of Vermont and Samuel D. Felker of New Hampshire.

On the floor above that on which the governors met Earl H. Fitzhugh, who recently resigned as president of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk, was in conference at almost the same time with Judge Thomas F. Kenefick of Palmer and Judge J. W. Remick of Concord, N. H., who were associated with him as counsel in securing franchises from the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Legislatures for extensions of the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Fitzhugh did not see any of the governors at the conference.

under the Wilson administration. Both houses are divided over this question. Even if an independence bill should pass the House, it is said that it would certainly be defeated in the Senate, for in addition to the solid opposition of the Republicans of that body, such a bill would be opposed by many of the leading Democrats there, several of whom have already been interviewed on that question. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon is one of these. Senator Fletcher of Florida is another, and still another is Senator O'Gorman of New York.

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To guard against such intervention, the United States, it is pointed out, would have to guarantee good internal government after giving up the means of securing it. A protectorate over the islands is subject to equally strong objections. The President-elect is favorable to Philippine independence, but it is not known what form his recommendations regarding it will take. If he should propose freedom at the end of eight years or any similarly short period of time, the Senate, politicians here say, will decline to follow him. The fact that the Democratic majority in the new Senate will not exceed one or two, will make it all the easier for one or two strong Democrats to control the situation.

Another conference between a committee of the conductors and trainmen and President Todd of the road will be held today, and no action will be taken until after the committee's report to their unions.

GARMENT WORKERS TO RETURN TO WORK SOON

NEW YORK—Many of the striking garment workers are expected to return to work, probably tomorrow, as the result of the preliminary agreement reached by the manufacturers, contractors and union leaders at recent conferences. Increases in wages and shorter hours are among the terms of the settlement which is to go into effect pending the arbitration of the other differences.

The executive board of the United Garment Workers Union, 90,000 of whose members have been on strike for four weeks, was scheduled to meet today to decide whether to accept this plan and order the workers to return to their shops.

Disturbances by groups of strikers gathered in front of shops and factories were of frequent occurrence today. In one clash a score of shops were fired.

PHILADELPHIA—Nearly \$5000 was contributed at a mass meeting Sunday night for the New York garment workers' support.

WASHINGTON—Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin introduced in the House today a resolution requesting an investigation of the garment industry in New York city. The resolution was referred to the rules committee, which will give hearings.

"The New York clothing industry is supplying the markets of a large part of the United States with goods through the channels of interstate commerce," said Mr. Berger, "and the right of Congress to regulate interstate commerce has been upheld in the case of pure food legislation and in other instances."

LEATHER HANDLERS MAKE SCALE

Boston Leather Handlers' Union, A. F. of L., new union wage scale calling for not less than \$15 a week in any of the different lines of work; 50 cents an hour for overtime work; pay for all holidays and fewer working hours goes into effect next Monday.

DOCK WORKERS REVIEW SCALE

Committees of the Boston A. F. of L., Longshoremen's Trade Council and the transatlantic steamship agents conference will hold a conference tomorrow on the wage scale and working agreements pending since last year.

FREIGHT HANDLERS REFUSE OFFER

Charlestown Dock Freight Handlers' Union, 809, of the A. F. of L., International Longshoremen's Association has refused to accept the offer by General Superintendent Ray of the Boston & Maine road, on whose docks the members are employed, and insist on \$2.40 a day and 25 cents an hour extra in grain elevators and bulk cargo.

B. & M. CLERKS FRAME PETITION

Shorter working hours, a raise in wages and change in conditions will be the basis of a petition to be presented to the Boston & Maine railroad by the Boston & Maine Freight Clerks Assembly 1783, K. of L., at a conference to be arranged by a committee of the union.

UNION ENFORCES SCALE

Enforcement of the wages adopted last spring for all branches of work by the Boston Artificial Stone, Cement and Asphalt Workers Union was begun today when Ignatius P. McNulty, agent of the union, began to determine if the rate was in effect. It calls for 60 cents an hour for finishers, 45 for helpers, 35 cents for laborers and time and a half for all overtime work.

GARMENT WORKERS HERE TO MEET

Representatives of the Men's and Women's Garment Workers' unions of this city will meet this evening to decide upon the wage question and working conditions. About 6000 workers will be affected by the conclusions of the meeting.

COMPENSATION ACT REVIEWED

That the working men's compensation act has still considerable room for improvement was the conclusion reached by Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin, secretary of the Massachusetts Employees' Insurance Association, and Arthur M. Huddell, business agent of the Building Trades Council and past president of the Central Labor Union, at a meeting in Wells Memorial hall last evening.

SHERIFF CONTROLS IN RANKIN

PITTSBURGH—The sale of firearms in Rankin is forbidden by the sheriff. Pickets protested when new men in place of the 2500 strikers prepared furnaces for resumption of work today, but attempted no disorder.

AROOSTOOK MOVES 200 FREIGHT CARS

BANGOR, Me.—The Bangor & Aroostook railroad, whose union engineers and firemen have been on a strike since Jan. 18, moved nine freight trains on Sunday from terminal and central points and more than 200 carloads of freight were forwarded.

Trains were moved south Sunday morning, mostly with potatoes, from the Limestone branch and Caribou, from Ft. Fairfield, from Ft. Kent, two trains from Oakfield and two trains from Millinocket, the latter taking 50 carloads of news paper.

Another conference between a committee of the conductors and trainmen and President Todd of the road will be held today, and no action will be taken until after the committee's report to their unions.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"IPHEGENIA" PRODUCED

In Symphony hall Sunday evening the People's Choral Union gave the first American production of a cantata by William Henry Humiston entitled "Iphigenia Before the Sacrifice at Aulis," words by Sarah King Wiley, with the composer conducting. The soprano solo role of Iphigenia was sung by Miss Edna Sands Dunham. The assisting orchestra was made up of Boston Symphony men, Jacques Hoffman, principal. The other numbers on the program, directed by Frederick W. Woodell, the conductor of the union, comprised Max Bruch's cantata, "The Cross of Fire," with Horatio Connell baritone, Charles McIlvain bass and Miss Dunham as soloists; Sullivan's "The Lost Chord," arranged by J. H. Brewer for chorus and organ; a "Reverie," for orchestra, based on Bedward's "Prelude in D Flat," by Karl Rissland, and Mendelssohn's "Nocturne" from "The Midsummer Night's Dream" music. The assisting artists included Hermann A. Sheld, organist, and Miss Marjorie Gaskins, pianist.

The cantata is dramatically conceived both in its text and its music and works through a short series of choruses for men and for women and soprano solos to an admirable climax in a passage for all the voices together. The subject of the sacrifice of Agamemnon's daughter is treated in a straightforward way with the least circumstance possible, by the author of the poem and is correspondingly handled with simplicity and dignity by the composer. Both as a piece of English writing and as a piece of music the cantata is dignified in style yet is swift and absorbing in action, as becomes a work that deals with a Greek legend.

The poet ingeniously modernized the myth, leaving us in doubt at the close whether Artemis rescued the maiden or not, but at the same time making the princess of Mycenae a heroine, giving herself up with proud resignation for the release of the Greek fleets and for the success of the expedition against Ilium. The fall of the city of Priam and the remorse of Helen are briefly foreshadowed at the beginning, and the passages which deal with these ideas are given excellent treatment by the composer. Defiantly the men of the Greek army sing of the day when they shall sack the city. In plaintive, deprecatory strains the women chide the name of her who causes the war. The whole work is constructed on the plan of contrast sketched at the outset.

As the subject is developed the narrative of the sacrifice is handled neatly, according to the dramatic requirements of a cantata. The chorus of men call out that Iphigenia is coming from the tent. The soprano sings Iphigenia's meditations as she appears before the people. The men sing of an angered Achilles, who has been beaten back to his tent by them as they rose, a surging crowd, determined that the rites ordered by the seer Calchas shall proceed. With plausible musical intent the composer introduces a Greek melody by way of interlude to denote that the sacrifice is a far-derived necessity, a full-time fruit of history.

The singers of the Choral Union performed their parts in the cantata with enthusiasm, presenting the episodes of the story with intelligence and sympathy. As far as the notes and the rhythm would allow them, they gave reasonably clear utterance to the words of the text. Their work well maintained the high standard which was established at the concerts of last season. The soprano entered into the sentiment of the role of the Greek princess and gave appropriately colored, though not always sufficiently powerful, tone to the solo line of melody. Mr. Humiston conducted the performance ably, keeping the singers and instrumental players to their tasks with a firm hand.

Mr. Woodell as conductor found one of his best moments in "The Lost Chord," when he ordered his choral masses to effects of expression that would have been extraordinary even at a concert by one of the major singing societies of that city. In the Bruch cantata he led the singers with good routine mastery of his profession, holding the attention of the large audience to the Highland battle narrative and winning hearty applause. In his efforts here he had competent assistance from the three solo voices.

OPERA NOTES

Felix Weingartner, who is to conduct performances for one month at the Boston opera house, is expected to arrive in New York Tuesday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. Mme Lucille Marcel will come on the same ship, and they will meet at the dock by Andre-Caplet, who will return to Boston with them immediately, as Mr. Weingartner has called a rehearsal of "Tristan and Isolde" for Wednesday morning.

Appearing tonight in the title role of Puccini's "Tosca," Mme. Louise Edvins closes her engagement with the Boston opera company and goes to join the Montreal opera company on its tour of four weeks. She is to sail for Europe Feb. 18. Mme. Edvins has won praise for her interpretation of the role of Floria Tosca, both in London at Covent Garden and at the Opera Comique in Paris. Tonight she appears with Mr. Marcoux as Scarpia and Mr. Gaudenzi as Mario.

At the Boston opera house on Saturday evening Miss Evelyn Scotney appeared as Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Mr. Fornari in the role of the jester and Mr. Ramella in the role of the duke. A good sized house applauded Miss Scotney enthusiastically for her singing of the "Caro Nome" and the other arias and showed its appreciation of the work of the baritone and the tenor. (Mr. Moranzoni conducted the performance.)

Saturday afternoon at the Boston opera house Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" was performed before a house which is reported by the manage-

ment to have represented the largest box office receipts ever taken since the company started. The interpretation of the work was finished to the last detail, and like the "Pelleas and Melisande" performance of a year ago, proved Mr. Caplet, the conductor, to be a master hand at new productions when given large opportunity for rehearsal. "The Jewels" and "Haeand and Gretel" have been among the best presentations from the musical point of view which Mr. Caplet has been responsible for this season. He has given abundant evidence of the breadth of his interests. Italian and German opera fare just as well under his hand as works of the modern French school.

OPERA HOUSE CONCERT

An appreciative audience gathered at the opera house Sunday afternoon and applauded the orchestral selections under Mr. Moranzoni's direction, a performance by Sigismund Stojowski of his piano concert, "Symphonische Rhapsodie," and arias from "Mignon" and "Louise," by Miss Fely Dereyne, French soprano of the company.

Mr. Stojowski's music is appropriately rhapsodic, indeed he uses his piano to get a singing voice that is part of the orchestral effect, and seldom contrasted with it. He understands the instrument and reveals not a little distinction and imagination. The whole effect was pleasant, and there are charming moments of delicacy and sentiment.

Miss Dereyne revealed her sincere artistry and warm colored tone, and in general was in excellent voice. There were some unusually lovely passages in her renderings. Miss Dereyne won prolonged applause and as encore sang with charm the Styrienne from "Mignon."

The orchestra played the prelude to "Lohengrin," the overture to Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers," the prelude to the third act of Catalini's "Wally" and an excerpt from the "Loreley." The overture to "William Tell" ended the program.

GROUP PLAN FOR 1915 FAIR TAKEN UP BY GOVERNORS

Following their discussion of the railroad situation the five New England governors in conference at the Hotel Touraine Saturday, gave an audience to Thomas M. Moore, general manager of the Panama-Pacific exposition, who asked the state executives to consider plans for grouping the New England buildings at the fair.

In the statement on the conference given out by Governor Foss reference is made to Mr. Moore's propositions as follows:

"The governors agreed to recommend to their legislatures that the commissioners to be appointed by the New England states be requested to confer together, to determine whether or not the interests of New England can be represented more effectively as a unit or by separate exhibits."

"The governors felt that a permanent exposition of this character might result in great benefit to the industrial interests of New England in extending its trade to the Pacific coast and beyond to the Orient."

TRANSFER CHANGE SOUGHT

At a conference held Saturday evening at Malden city hall before the committee on street railways, on petition of Beriah G. Underwood, for a system of transfers within the city good on both the Bay State and Boston Elevated railway lines, only Mr. Underwood appeared to favor the petition. Another conference will be held soon to form a citizens committee to arrange a detailed plan.

1913
WALL CALENDAR
JANUARY
1st Jan 75c
New 75c
White
they
last
WEDNESDAY

Hooper Lewis & Co. Inc.
107 Federal Street, Boston
STATIONERS FOR OVER A CENTURY

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT, 8 to 10:45. Last appearance of Mme. Edvins. *TOSCA*. Edvins, Marcoux, Gaudenzi. Conductor, Moranzoni.

WED., 8 to 11:15. *OTELLO*. Alda, Claessens, Zenatello, Scotti, Diaz. Conductor, Conti.

FRIDAY, 7:30 to 11:30. First appearance of Felix Weingartner. *TRISTAN UND ISOLDE*. Fremstad, Gay, Burian, Lankow, Weil. Conductor, Felix Weingartner.

SAT., 2 to 5:15. First appearance of Mme. Schumann-Heink. *IL TROVATORE*. Raynold, Schumann-Heink, Zenatello, Polese. Conductor, Felix Weingartner.

SAT., 8 to 11:30. *BARBER OF SEVILLE*. Donner, Leveroni, Ramella, Tavecchia, Fornari, Marlonde. Conductor, Moranzoni.

SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
3:30 to 5. Prices 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50.
FEB. 2. VERDI'S *REQUIEM*. Amies, Gay, Lijmann, Marlonde, soloists. Strong, conductor. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 102 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

STEINERT HALL
Tomorrow (Tuesday) Night
Max Heinrich
at the Piano
Reserved Seats 75c to \$1.50. Tickets at the Hall

SYMPHONY HALL. Sun. Aft., Feb. 2, at 3:30
Joint Recital
World's Famous
Contralto,
and Mr. KENNEDY
CLARA BUTT
Distinguished
RUMFORD
Tickets, 35.00, 15.00, 10.00 and

New Books and Notes from the Field of Literature

LIGHT ON CULTURAL POSSIBILITIES ALONG WITH TOIL GIVEN BY AUTHOR

Pressing Economic Questions
Discussed by James O. Fagan in "Autobiography of an Individualist"

AN "Autobiography of an Individualist" (Houghton Mifflin Company) by James O. Fagan, is not, as might be inferred, the life history of an anarchist. A formal philosophy of anti-Marxian belief is not defined.

Mr. Fagan is the sort of individualist that Thomas Jefferson was with more or less consistency. His point of view is much as Mr. Bryan's was in the earlier years of his political activity. Had he lived in Great Britain during the days of Cobden and Bright, Mr. Fagan would have been an excellent Liberal of the Manchester school. Today he occupies deliberately and conscientiously a position that a great many of the proprietors of the great newspapers would not have taken more or less instinctively, namely refusal to call himself a socialist or to talk of social reform as if it were a panacea. He is not a socialist and he is not an anarchist, but rather an old-fashioned opportunist leaning more toward emphasis on individual character and attainments than on collective legislation and on policing for such betterment of the race as the future has in store.

What gives this book its special merit is the fact that the author is a wage-earner with more than usual experience as a youthful traveler, and a man who has insisted on developing his capacities as a thinker and writer by mastery of good literature and by disciplined study of style. Refusing to surrender his independence as a man and worker, either to his long-time employer, the Boston & Maine railroad, or to a trades-union of railway employees, he has done his own thinking concerning economic and political issues, and he has won a national audience by his articles in the magazines and by his books. Consequently, whatever he has to say about the economies and ethics of contemporary railway administration and trades-unionism has unusual weight.

President Taft in his recent appointment of men to a national industrial commission, might have strengthened it much by inclusion of Mr. Fagan. He knows facts about real conditions in the great non-unionized army of workers that would be invaluable, and he typifies in himself, in his career and in his views, an element of the overlooked in discussions of industrial problems. It is fortunate that this class has a spokesman at such a time as the present, when there is a tendency to probe to the bottom all the defects and shortcomings of monopolists who are capitalists and to ignore or gloss over the tyrannies and injustices of monopoly in the ranks of organized labor. One needs exposure and rebuke as much as the other, Mr. Fagan dares to give it impartially.

How and why this Scotch-American came to hold the conservative, old-fashioned views that he does may be learned from the distinctively autobiographical portion of the book. He is a Celt from a family originating in the Isle of Skye in the inner Hebrides. He is a native of Inverness, and went through the disciplinary experience of childhood in a Scotch family large in number, with relations between the parents and the children not over intimate or familiar, and with the entire environment making for self-centering thought. The Free Kirk on Sunday and a schoolmaster named McTavish did their respective work in enforcing upon the youth interest in religion, learning, literature and things of the intellect, which never has left him through all his wanderings. A course of residence and study in a grammar school at Manchester, Eng., topped off the foundations laid in the village school, and then family exigencies forced the lad to turn to self support.

A course of study of the cable-code and of use of the cable was followed long enough for the lad to master the art; and then came an appointment to go out to Brazil as a cable operator. The narrative of the voyage out, of the intellectual and moral temptations undergone en route and after landing at Santos, and the analysis of the moral conditions of Brazilian civilization, are models of exposition. In due time the lad found his way to South Africa and was there among Boers, Kaffirs and Britons when controversies were beginning that since have caused costly war.

All this adventurous experience in Brazil and in South Africa had but accentuated the spirit of self reliance and self assertion of the young Scot. As to what might have come to so positive a character had he remained in the diamond-mining and gold-producing regions, it is interesting to speculate. He was not happy at the carnality, brutality and autocracy he saw about him and happening to come in touch with "Bull Run" Russell, who was touring the South African country, Fagan got from him information about the United States. Russell was kinder and more favorable in his comments on American life than might have been expected. The young man decided to come to America. He sold out his stock and business interests, took ship at Cape Town to Boston, and arrived in 1881, without a friend in the country and utterly ignorant of American geography. Bostonians who read the book will find that the city did not make an altogether favorable impression on the acute observer, at least so far as manners and clothes, and the morals of the lower

strata of urban dwellers went. But with his natural Scotch interest in problems of personal development through higher education and like forces, he was much impressed with the absorption of Bostonians in cultural and religious tendencies and doctrines. In this chapter, describing his first impressions of Boston, his environment at East Deerfield, Mass., where he soon began work for the Fitchburg railroad as a telegraph operator Mr. Fagan has written an invaluable chapter on certain aspects of New England life at the time, and has dealt with phases of it that the conventional New Englander's biography or autobiography usually overlooks.

It is a hard indictment he brings against the railway managers of the time in their indifference to the fatalities that railwaying, as then conducted, took as matter of course. But the system produced a sort of worker, whether in subordinate or high position, who had certain rough and ready virtues that do not flourish now; and no better ones have taken their place. Superintendents, managers and employees knew each other. Discipline was enforced and not interfered with by influence outside the railroad. There was less red tape. More confidence was placed in employees by high officials. Men made their incomes go further because they were more thrifty, and found ways "on the side" legitimately to increase their funds. Witness what Mr. Fagan has to say about a group of workers in West Cam-

bridge whom he came to know intimately during his long service as signalman in the switch tower at that point.

Not the least interesting feature of this book is its sidelight on the possibilities of culture along with daily toil. Temperament, youthful training, and Scottish national tradition made the lad a reader and thinker. So wherever he went this fact, together with his aptitude for acquisition of languages, made him a marked man among fellow workmen. His study of Greek and Latin in his youth he counts a blessing because of the lessons taught him in precision, shading and right use of words. He always has taken pains to perfect and enlarge his vocabulary, not omitting to do it in English as well as in the classics. The Bible and Shakespeare have been his models. So when he writes on the most prosaic matters he is lucid and yet not void of interest.

The book is interesting as a human chronicle, as a discussion of pressing economic problems, and also as a proof of what reserves of talent there are in a group of citizens of the republic, few of whom graduate from universities, but who read sound literature as well as labor, and think as well as work. Mr. Fagan now has the ear of the best editors of the country. He has been called into conference with chief magistrates of the nation, estimates of two of whom—Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft—he gives in this book. He has made a railway signal tower a pulpit high enough to be seen by a nation.

BOSTON THE FIRST PORT TO OPEN TO U. S. BANANA TRADE

Confirmation of the report that the commercial introduction of bananas into the United States was largely due to Capt. Lorenzo D. Baker of Boston, who commanded the two-masted schooner Eunice P. Newcomb, is given by L. D. Baker, Jr., son of the captain, a trustee for the L. D. Baker estate, of 33 Broad street.

In his report submitted recently to the department of commerce, Julius Deher, United States consul at Port Antonio, Jamaica, tells of the development of the tropical fruit trade.

It has been only about 40 years since

the schooner commanded by Capt. Baker put into Port Antonio and took on a partial load of bananas which was carried to Boston, thus laying the foundation for a great traffic in tropical fruits all over the world.

Later the firm of L. D. Baker & Co. was organized by Captain Baker in connection with E. B. Hopkins of Boston. In a few years this firm was incorporated as the Boston Fruit Company and a number of sailing vessels were engaged for the trade between Port Antonio, Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

GOOD AT FIGURING

"He's one of our most successful financiers." "That so? I didn't know he was rich." "He isn't. But he's supporting a family of five on \$12 a week."—Detroit Free Press.

RESULT OF LONG TRAINING

"Your husband, I understand, is a clever after-dinner speaker?" "I understand so." "Does it keep him away from home much?" "Nearly every night. Would you believe it, when he does stay home he doesn't enjoy a meal unless I get up after the dessert and introduce him to the children and call upon him to make a few remarks."—Detroit Free Press.

NOT LIKE MOST MEN

Hank Stebbins, the town hack driver, says whenever he wants to dress up he leaves his silk hat at home and wears his dollar derby.—Detroit Free Press.

DIDN'T WATCH OUT

With half a chance I could succeed, He grumbled day by day, And thinking this he failed to heed Whole chances for some splendid deed That often came his way. —Detroit Free Press.

NO OFFENSE INTENDED

The Learned Professor—You know, Mrs. Bloogs, it seems a shame to take your boy away from school so early in life. I myself didn't finish my school education until I was 19. Mrs. Bloogs—Well, some children is quicker at pickin' up things than others. —Punch.

MONOTONY PERSONIFIED

Nothing is sillier than the big, strong, husky fellow always complaining that his nose is to the grindstone, and that yoke is bent to his shoulders and that society has its foot on his neck.—St. Louis Republic.

ABOUT 3000 ATTEND WEEKS RECEPTION

NEWTON, Mass.—About 3000 persons attended the reception to United States Senator John W. Weeks at the Newton city hall Saturday night. In the receiving line were Captain and Mrs. Weeks, Mayor Hatfield, President Blakemore of the board of aldermen and Mrs. Blakemore.

The ushers were A. Stuart Pratt, Reuben Forknall, John W. Murphy, Edward P. Hatch, Harry D. Cabot, Fred M. Blanchard, John S. Alley, George F. Cox, Franklin T. Miller, Bernard Early, Frederick W. Jones, Thomas J. Sullivan, Frank L. Richardson, Joseph W. Bartlett, Charles B. Gordon, Albert F. Bemis, Abbott B. Rice, Joseph B. Jamieson, Walter H. Barker and Henry W. Jarvis, all members of the board of aldermen.

POET'S MEMORIAL MODEL EXHIBITED

Showing a bust of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, with figures in relief on the background, a model of the memorial to the poet, finished by Daniel C. French of New York, is now on exhibition in this city. The model is being displayed by the Longfellow Memorial Association.

The association has placed the plans for the work before the city officials of Cambridge and they in turn have referred the plans to the park department of that city for information and approval.

FRANK E. WRIGHT PASSES AWAY

Frank E. Wright, senior member of the firm of Wright & Wright, 111 Lincoln street, dealers in leather goods, passed away at his residence, 572 Warren street, Roxbury, Sunday evening.

PLANS FOR CHILD LABOR BILLS MADE

In its fourth annual report filed at the State House today, the board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States said that it would not reintroduce into the Legislature this year its bill for a child labor law. The report says the Massachusetts child labor committee will introduce bills framed largely according to the provisions of the uniform law and that the board of commissioners on uniform laws will do what it can to further these bills.

The board recommends legislation for the adoption of a uniform marriage and marriage license act. It is said that if this act is adopted in Massachusetts the commissioners on uniform laws will be much aided in their efforts to have the act adopted in the other New England states.

SINGLE TAX AS UNEMPLOYED AID

Industry started on land properly taxed will provide a solution to the unemployment question, said Joseph Fels of Philadelphia in speaking of "Just Taxation, the Hope of the World," in Ford hall last evening. He said that the only just taxation is the practical application of the single tax.

"You should begin agitation for untaxing labor, business and houses in Boston," he said. "Put vacant land in use by taxing it. Vancouver, Victoria and Edmonton in Canada, have put the single tax system in operation in a large measure, and the fact that 141,000 persons have gone there from the United States since is one proof that the philosophy is a sound one."

NEW BOOKS

"Old Homes of New Americans"—By Francis E. Clark. Boston. Houghton Mifflin Company.

"Field Day in California"—By Bradford Torrey. Boston. Houghton Mifflin Company.

"Story of the Huguenots"—By Florian A. Mann. Los Angeles. Press of Will A. Kistler Company.

"The Autobiography of an Individualist"—By James O. Fagan. Boston. Houghton Mifflin Company.

"Twenty Years of Life"—By Thomas Van Ness. Boston. American Unitarian Association.

"The Book of the Beastie"—By Ruth Ewing and Josephine Trott. Highland Park, Illinois. The Forest Press.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

NEW YORK HERALD—The country should breathe a sigh of relief over the news . . . that a decision has been reached that the special session of Congress to be held in March shall be confined to a revision of the tariff. Decided by whom? It is not stated, but the inference is that it has been decided by the professor. Why, then, should the country have been kept in a turmoil for the last six weeks because of predictions of revolutions which must be prevented by the enactment of various measures to please various collections of voters, most of them "progressive" and all of them socialistic? It all seems to have been so unnecessary. Either a revolution was imminent and the danger has been made to pass by the simple expedient of exposing the excited frame of mind of the "progressives" and in turn exciting with alarm those not "progressive," or else there never was any danger whatever and the professor was thinking aloud about theories which had taken hold of him only momentarily. Only a few days ago the country had good reason to expect that the extra session would see wealth torn limb from limb, property placed on the rack, and in addition to the revision of the tariff the whole work undertaken of remaking over the United States in all its industrial processes. But the storm has subsided. The danger is past. There is to be only a quiet and orderly revision of the tariff and not a leaf shall stir. The country is to be congratulated.

Only the Tariff—Good

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE—TIMES—Though Governor Wilson explains that the seven corporation bills introduced in the Legislature at Trenton . . . were drawn with "conditions in the state of New Jersey alone in mind," they will undoubtedly be regarded as reflecting his attitude toward the trust question in the nation at large. The immediate purpose of these acts is to give New Jersey more definite authority over the organization and regulation of so-called trusts and to relieve that state of the reproach of mothering great combinations unlimited in scope and possibilities. Thus the country has a means of measuring the President-elect's views and intentions with approximate accuracy. . . . The legislation is chiefly important at this juncture as defining the incoming President's position. . . . As a matter of fact no new combination of magnitude or nationwide consequence has been organized since President Taft let it be known more than three years ago what his policy toward trusts was to be. One effect of the passage of these bills will be to confirm several of the most powerful concerns in the country in their control of trade situations which they now dominate by reason of the skillful exercise of rights conferred upon them under their old New Jersey charter.

Yale has added to its English literature department Prof. C. B. Tinker '90, who has specialized in the Johnsonian period.

The first volume of the writings of John Quincy Adams, to be completed in a series of 12, is published by the Macmillan Company. Worthington Chauncey Ford edits the series.

An interesting instance of revival of a once widely circulated but recently much overlooked book is seen in the forthcoming new edition of St. John de Crevecoeur's "Letters From an American Farmer."

The lectures on Wordsworth by Prof. Emile Legouis of the Sorbonne, just given in the Lowell Institute course, Boston, will be repeated by him at Yale, where he has been appointed Woodward lecturer for the current year.

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LITERARY NOTES

THE lectures on the American civil war, delivered at Oxford University last year by James Ford Rhodes, the leading American historian of his generation, are now published in both England and the United States.

Pierre de Coulevain, whose previous books have shown that she has studied with shrewd scrutiny and intelligent sympathy Americans who flock to Europe for travel or residence, will concentrate her attention on this attractive field in her forthcoming novel, "American Nobility."

The growth of the Canadian market for books is leading London publishers to establish branch houses in the Dominion. The latest firm to note the altered situation is J. M. Dent & Sons.

Etude, founded by Theodore Presser of Philadelphia 30 years ago, has just had a jubilee celebration.

"The Inner Life and the Tao-Teh King," China's most mystical book, has been translated by C. H. A. Bjerregaard, librarian of the New York public library.

One of the most intelligent and intelligible of interviews with Maeterlinck ever made public is in the February Cosmopolitan. Charles Henry Meltzer, the musical critic, was the interviewer last summer. The neopaganism of the Belgian is disclosed.

Richard Le Gallienne is on a walking trip through Provence and up the Rhone.

Ellen Glasgow's next story will be called "Virginia." Judging by recent statements of hers as to the superficial optimism of a large proportion of American fiction she is likely to deal with more than ordinary candor with issues that are national.

The February Yale Review has some excellent verse by Prof. John Erskine of Columbia University, some of it quite Miltonic in theme and treatment.

Oscar Straus, whose previous books, especially the biography of Roger Williams, had revealed him as a thoughtful student of American ideals and institutions, is soon to send forth a book on "The American Spirit."

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Although "The Book of the Beastie," written and compiled by Ruth Ewing and Josephine Trott (The Forest Press, Highland Park, Illinois), has been out only a few weeks, it is already in its second edition. Its distinguishing mark is that the child reader is introduced to daily living from the viewpoint of his furred and feathered kin. Too often it is assumed that this viewpoint can only be imagined, and any book that, without preaching, awakens the child to say, in effect, with Celia Thaxter, "Are we not God's children all?" has attained success in a task of difficulty and blessing. Working with love and skill and patience, the authors have made just such a book. The publishers have clothed the text in pleasing garb, and strengthened it with illustrations which are not only fit, but attractive and cultural in themselves.

Woodrow Wilson on the "Minister and the Community," a booklet issued by the Association Press of New York, is as clear an index to the character of the President-elect and his valuation of religion as a social factor, perhaps, as there is to be had.

The Journal of Race Development, issued at Clark University, Worcester, in the January, April and July numbers will specialize in articles on the Chinese revolution, the United States and the Chinese republic, the finances of the Chinese republic and practically all other important aspects of new China's domestic and foreign relations, and the contributors will be the ablest authorities in the United States, Great Britain and China.

"Father Endeavor" Clark, one of the most traveled men in the world, whose tourings in behalf of the Y. P. S. C. E. movement have taken him over all the continents, has a book on "Old Homes of New Americans" which Houghton Mifflin Company publishes.

Henry Sydnor Harrison's next story will be entitled "V. V. Eyes." The publishers announce that 42 tons of paper will be required to print the first edition, already ordered. New times demand new measurements.

Ezra Pound's new volume of poems, "Ripostes," is published in the United States by Small, Maynard & Co.

There is steady demand on the part of playwrights and managers for the right to dramatize the stories of O. Henry. "Alias Jimmy Valentine" was the first of these to make a success.

Since the publication some years ago of "The Story of the Huguenots" by F. A. Mann, that author has made investigations at Matanzas inlet and elsewhere which tend to fix more exactly the locations of many of the thrilling scenes enacted among the French Protestants in Florida in the sixteenth century. The story does not need to stray from strict facts in order to read, as it does, like a romance, and to show that although the Huguenots made no settlements in America that endured, they were the first to sow there the seeds of religious liberty, and displayed high and fine qualities of character. The new edition is issued from the press of the Will A. Kistler Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BEAUTIFIED BY EMBROIDERY

Dainty corset cover and petticoat

DAINTY undergarments appeal to every woman of refined taste. The corset cover illustrated consists of one straight piece and is especially well adapted to embroidered flouncing and the petticoat is seven gored with a flounce of embroidery, so that neither garment represents any considerable amount of labor.

The petticoat, however, is perfectly smooth fitting over the hips and it can be made with habit or with an inverted plait, but for present styles the former is somewhat preferable.

The yoke also can be used when liked, but is scarcely advisable when the plain skirt is chosen. Winter is always the season during which lingerie underwear is made and these garments are sure to be appealing, but the petticoat model is a good one for silk and, when made from that material, can be finished with a circular flounce in place of the gathered one.

If a daintier corset cover is wanted, it can be made from fine material scalloped by hand and embroidered in some simple design; or, crepe de chine can be used with trimming of lace, and crepe de chine is constantly growing in favor for garments of the sort. There is a pattern that can be used or omitted as the individual may like.

For the medium size, the corset cover will require 1 1/2 yards of embroidery 15 inches wide with 3/4 yard of plain material 36 inches wide for the petticoat; or 1 3/4 yards of plain material either 36 or 44 inches wide for the entire garment. For the plain petticoat will be needed 3/4 yard of material 36 or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 2 1/2 yards of embroidery for the gathered flounce or 2 yards 36 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide for the circular flounce.

The pattern of the corset cover (7612) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7577) from 22 to



32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CHANGE IN RATINE AND EPONGE

Both shown in pretty new forms

THOSE who remember last summer's cotton ratine as little more than a replica of the ordinary bath towel will take surprised notice of the development that humble looking fabric has undergone. Ratine and eponge are very much alike in texture, except that the latter is softer in weave. Both are shown in quite new forms.

The simplest of these are the new hannockburn ratines, which are imitations of the Scotch chevrons and hennockburns. Others look at first glance much like the fabrics we commonly call "men's suitings." Every thread is cotton, but the material has body and will wear more satisfactorily than past wool materials, as those have a discouraging habit of "cockling" under the influence of dampness.

These varieties of ratine and of eponge are to be used in tailored suits, and are of the few new goods which do not have borders. So far they are the most recent comers in the field occupied last year by the cotton corduroys, cotton reps and corded linens, for which one may look in vain at the present openings.

Another suiting is called "zagzig" weave, reminiscent of the old chevron design. All of these suitings are characterized by a rough, almost woolly surface. An especially interesting group has a ribbed foundation with a boucle surface. This particular fabric seems to have been made only in the softer shades of the primary colors; dull rose, blue and so on.

And now, having reached the boucle fabrics, we are on the threshold of the revelations in borders. If there is any one who does not know what "boucle" means, let it be explained that the name is applied to fabrics in which little loops appear on the surface of the cloth. In the new weaves these loops are not always allowed to form the curls or

with which they have hitherto covered woolen fabrics. They are often drawn much flatter, almost like a long, regular but very heavy overshoot. And, instead of being scattered hit or miss, they are used in patterns. It is these patterns that form the indispensable borders.

There are lovely voiles and crepes, printed by hand in distinct patterns of Persian coloring, with deep borders of this modified boucle work. A so-called "voile vitrail" has a border composed of small colored sprays of flowers, looking almost like the quaint old wool embroidery of our grandmothers. These sprays are separated by tiny panels of draw-work, which really look like little windows, and which are responsible for the name, "vitrail" being one of the French words for window.

But perhaps the most conspicuous novelty is the cotton plush, both plain and brocaded, which will carry over into the spring and summer the winter's vogue for the same material in silk or wool. These cotton plushes come in all-over brocades, but their most striking use is in the borders! One rubs one's eyes in bewilderment at the sight of the sheerest voiles and crepes with a 10-inch border of plush brocade, every thread of the whole fabric being cotton. Sometimes the border is of plain plush. Again it is of seven or eight plush stripes, says a New York Sun writer.

Occasionally the makers of the new materials have not been content with a single border, but have added almost as many as one finds on an oriental rug. For example, a white eponge is shown with a first a hand-printed border of wreaths of many colored flowers, next a deep band of very coarse felt net, and then a four-inch strip of the eponge, but in mustard yellow, a color contrasting utterly with every other detail of the ensemble.

WOMEN APPEAL TO MR. ASQUITH

Suffragists say their cause is being trifled with

MRS. DRUMMOND, who is organizing the much-discussed deputation of working women to the House of Commons to wait on Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George, has now addressed a letter to both requesting them to receive a deputation at the House of Commons, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. After explaining that even the unsatisfactory pledge which was given by Mr. Asquith in the November of last year had "gone by the board," she proceeds to say that even if it had not "it would still be necessary for us to see you, because in our opinion the government ought to take full responsibility for giving women the vote instead of shifting their responsibility on to the shoulders of the House of Commons. We working women realize," continues Mrs. Drummond, "that we have reached a very serious crisis, because if the hopes which you have raised are not fulfilled and we are left out of the present franchise bill, it may be years before we get our rights. The time has come when we must have the vote so that we can work out our own salvation."

The Actresses Franchise League has also addressed to the speaker and to Mr. Asquith a letter claiming the right to be heard at the bar of the House of

Commons. "The situation," they say, "is daily becoming more urgent, and more critical. We feel our great cause is being trifled with, and that the happenings in Parliament during the last five years on the subject have not inspired us with confidence. Though a constitutional body of women who desire to remain so, we yet feel it to be a great wrong to women, and prejudicial to the sex, that they should be goaded into unconstitutional methods because the government will not give effect to the considered judgments of the House of 1908, 1910 and 1911, when our bill was passed by large majorities."

"Every man," the letter goes on, "through party representation possesses an outlet for his grievances both inside and outside the House of the people; since, however, all these privileges are denied to the women of the people, who have no even common rights, the actresses claim to come before the Commons and lay the case before them." They asked no more than was granted to the lord mayor of Dublin, who was admitted to the bar of the House to lay the views of the Dublin corporation on a woman's suffrage before Parliament, and the actresses claim an even greater right

TRIED RECIPES

SARDINE BISCUITS

MIX and sift two cups of flour, four teaspoonsful of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of salt. Work in three tablespoonsful of lard and two tablespoonsful of butter, using a case-knife or tips of the fingers; then add gradually, three fourths cupful of milk. Toss on a slightly floured board and pat and roll, using a rolling-pin, to one-third inch in thickness. Shape with a very small round cutter first dipped in flour. Place close together in a buttered pan, and bake eight minutes in a hot oven. Split while hot, and spread under parts with sardines, from which tails and bones have been removed, flaked, seasoned with salt, and moistened with some of the sardine-oil. Put on tops and pile on a platter.

CELERY-AND-TOMATO PUREE

Separate one bunch of celery and cut stalks in one inch pieces. Put in a mortar, and pound. Remove to stewpan and add two teaspoonsful of salt and three pints of cold water. Bring slowly to the boiling point, and let simmer one hour. Cut fat salt pork in small pieces and fry out; there should be two tablespoonsful of pork fat. Add one onion, peeled and thinly sliced, one small carrot, scraped and sliced, one half teaspoonful of thyme, two cloves, one teaspoonful of pepper-corns, two sprigs of parsley and a bit of bay-leaf. Cook 10 minutes, stirring constantly; then add two cupsful of canned tomatoes, one tablespoonful of sugar, one half teaspoonful of pepper. Combine mixtures. Melt 1 1/2 tablespoonsful of butter, add two tablespoonsful of flour and stir until blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the hot mixture. Cover, and let simmer one hour. Rub through a sieve and add two tablespoonsful of butter, bit by bit.

FIG CUSTARD

Scald one quart of milk. Mix two tablespoonsful of cornstarch, three fourths cupful of sugar and one fourth teaspoonful of salt. Pour scalded milk gradually, while stirring constantly, into mixture and cook in double boiler 10 minutes, stirring constantly until mixture thickens and afterward occasionally. Add yolks of three eggs, slightly beaten, and cook three minutes. Cut one half pound of figs in small pieces, put in double boiler and add one fourth cupful of boiling water, one fourth cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of lemon juice and cook until figs are soft. Combine custard and fig mixtures, cool, and turn into a serving dish. Beat whites of three eggs until stiff and add gradually, while beating constantly, three tablespoonsful of powdered sugar; then add one half tablespoonful of lemon juice. Pipe by spoonfuls over pudding.

EGGLESS CORN MUFFINS

Mix and sift one cupful of granulated cornmeal, one half cupful of pastry flour, once sifted, one fourth cupful of sugar, two tablespoonsful of baking powder, measured level, and one teaspoonful of salt; then add gradually, while stirring constantly, one cupful of milk. Beat one minute and add two tablespoonsful of melted butter. Bake in a hot oven 20 minutes.—Woman's Home Companion.

HOME HELPS

Rag rugs made of cotton wash well. These are inexpensive and are often just the thing for the kitchen, as well as other parts of the house.

To keep leather from cracking add a drop or two of neat-foot oil to the shoe dressing you use upon it. This oil is also fine to use on damp boots or shoes.

Shoes will keep in good condition much longer if they are kept on trees.

Save old felt hats to make felt insoles for slippers and rubber boots.

Cheesecloth, hemmed, makes excellent pantry cloths for glassware and fine china. It is practical (after being washed) also for traveling purposes, since it is cheap enough to be thrown away after one service.—Louisville Herald.

TO AIR A BED

The proper way to air a bed, if you are opposed to removing the bedclothes from the bed, is to throw the sheets over the footboard across a chair placed to keep them off the floor, and then lift the mattress in the middle, tilting it up so that the air passes under and over it, says the Spokane Chronicle. One half hour of this will thoroughly air the bed, the windows to be open all the time, of course. If making up the bed shake the sheets well as they are put in place. You will then have a tidy, fresh bed and an orderly room soon after you are dressed. This will help make your housekeeping easy.

OLIVE SALAD

Olive salad is delectable, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Put nice crisp lettuce leaves on salad dishes, cut olives in halves, also a little hard boiled egg and sweet pepper—first a layer of egg, the olives in the center and a border of sweet red peppers. Then add mayonnaise or salad dressing as preferred.

to do so because every other channel has been closed to them, and because it is a woman's question which only women can adequately explain.

ATTRACTIVE MATERIALS FOR NEW CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES

HERE is winter only half through and we are already beginning to make plans for spring and summer. Last year's curtains and draperies will soon be overhauled and in many cases will have to be replaced by new ones. This will not be difficult, says the Ladies Home Journal, for the new fabrics are many this year and, even if the outlay must be very limited, both dainty and effective materials are to be had. The clever woman will find many inspirations in looking over the new samples. There is an English casement cloth, for example, with little designs in printed cross-stitch. This could be used for side curtains, valances, cushions and furniture covers. Even one unskilled in drawing could trace off the little patterns and transfer them to scarfs, bureau covers, handkerchief bags, etc., to be worked in cross-stitch. This material comes in several colors and designs on both white and cream colored grounds; it is 36 inches wide and 32 cents a yard. A cross-bar marquise for window curtains is wider—38 inches—and costs 35 cents. This material has cross bars of hemstitching and a deep border of flowers with a choice between yellow, blue and rose. In a room where no side curtains are used this material will give the necessary decorative touch. It is also used for bedspreads and valances on beds. Still another curtain material is in a striped serim—a fine ground with narrow silky stripes about half an inch apart, and at the side a border of mixed flowers.

DRIED VEGETABLES A STANDBY

Should be combined with a fatty ingredient

DRIED peas and beans are often called the "poor man's beef." No matter how dried vegetables are to be cooked they must first be soaked over night in cold water, that they may absorb moisture to replace that lost through evaporation. It is then necessary to drain and wash them thoroughly, cooking gently until tender, in water containing a little common baking soda. This tends to soften the water and hastens the cooking process, says the Ladies' Home Journal.

There is nothing in all cookery that needs such careful seasoning as vegetables of this kind; salt and pepper in the right proportions, lemon rind, nutmeg, onion, celery salt and celery leaves, mustard, and occasionally a hint of cheese, properly used, will make of an ordinary dish one that is epicurean. The tomato conserve of the Italians is almost indispensable for use in this instance, because it consists of sifted tomato pulp which may be used plain, or diluted in water (a tablespoonful and a half to a cup), to replace the tomato puree so necessary to develop flavor. As these vegetables are deficient in fats they should be combined with some fatty ingredient to preserve the balance; for instance, pork and beans, bacon and peas.

Stewed Italian peas—Italian peas when soaked and cooked resemble and taste like French chestnuts. Soak one cupful of peas over night in cold water, drain, cover again with cold water, add a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking soda and bring to the boiling point. Drain again, rinse, toss in two tablespoonsful of olive oil and add to one quart of clear meat stock (beef, veal or chicken), which should be boiling. Season with three quarters of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper, and simmer until tender, about three hours, replenish the stock as it evaporates to keep the peas barely covered. When tender add one cupful of light cream or tomato puree. If the cream is used add a grating of lemon rind.

Italian luncheon salad—To one cupful and a half of cooked Italian peas add one cupful of cubed apple, half a cupful of diced celery, and a quarter of a cupful of cooked raisins. Make a French dressing of four tablespoonsful of olive oil, two tablespoonsful of lemon juice and a dash of salt and pepper. Beat well and pour over the chopped apple and celery separately. Let stand for 30 minutes, then drain, mix, arrange on lettuce leaves, strew with the raisins and serve very cold with cream cheese sandwiches.

Souffle of yellow-eyed beans—Yellow-eyed beans may be used either plain, stewed or baked, or combined with corn into succotash. For the souffle use one pint of the bean pulp. Add to this the yolks of four eggs, well beaten, and season with a few drops of lemon juice, a quarter of a teaspoonful of celery salt and a dash of pepper. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff; fold them into the other mixture and pile lightly into buttered ramekins; place in a pan filled with hot water and bake in a moderate oven until puffy and brown—about 20 minutes. If desired this may be baked in a large dish, lengthening the cooking to 35 minutes.

Horticultural bean loaf—Mix two cupsful of beans with three chopped pimentos, one cupful of breadcrumbs cooked to a paste with half a cupful of tomato puree. Season with pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, grated lemon rind and a few drops of onion juice. Beat the yolks of two eggs well, add to the mixture and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Pile into a well-oiled bread-tin, set in a moderate oven and cook until firm. Serve with tomato sauce.

Work the flowers in tones of rose and yellow and the leaves in green. Use blue for the bowknot.

White should always be used for the scalloped edges of a towel, even if the design above is worked with colors. Many lovely towels done with the darning-stitch designs in tulips, fleur de lis and roses are wonderfully attractive. If you cannot embroider and desire to give a guest towel, monograms and initials will be embroidered at the needlework department of the large shops for a reasonable sum.

The embroidered initial is used almost universally to mark fine linen and it is an effective addition which costs but a few pennies.

Many attractive designs are displayed at the needlework shops and personal taste may be gratified.

Beautiful towels are sold in damask and fine huckaback showing a design arranged to form a wreath inclosing a space on which to embroider the monogram.

When embroidering the letters they should first be carefully and heavily padded, so that they will stand out in bold relief when finished, says the New York Press.

Pad the letters lengthwise with firm, compact stitches and never go over the black lines, which are a guide to the covering of stitches. The old English lettering is always good, and when worked on a towel with hemstitched ends is the only decoration necessary.

A towel combining the popular punched work and solid embroidery is in a shamrock design easily copied. Fill in the large leaves with punched work and border them with a band of satin stitch. Outline the veins and work the border before commencing the punched work. It is surprising how nicely the threads of the huckaback separate to produce the openwork effect which is so pretty.

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TOWELS ARE A WELCOME GIFT

Especially when handsomely embroidered

HAND-EMBROIDERED towels are the joy of every woman's heart and are charming gifts. The housewife who is too busy to spend the time required to make guest towels will call down blessings on your head as she lays away this most welcome addition to her linen closet; the bride is especially delighted with each article of handwork which swells her collection of pure linen; the business girl and the one who attends boarding school would be charmed with a gift of this sort; so when in doubt embroider a towel.

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Cross-stitch is another popular embroidery for towel ends. It is quickly done, and very effective. It can be worked on huckaback by counting the tiny squares in the weave of the material; but if the design is stamped it is more easily done. A towel worked with this stitch in a design showing three stiff bouquets tied with bowknots is especially prett.

Work the flowers in tones of rose and yellow and the leaves in green. Use blue for the bowknot.

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NEW NAPKIN RINGS

Oblong napkin rings with squared-off ends are among the novelties in table furnishings. They are developed in silver and gold, decorated with an engraved pattern or repousse pounded into an original design and in carved ivory or painted celluloid. These oblong rings are found cheek by jowl with the holders of circular type which, instead of being rather ponderous affairs, are now decidedly narrow and rather sparsely decorated. They also lack the rolling double rims which erstwhile distinguished such rings, says the Dallas News.

Not especially substantial, yet wonderfully attractive, are the napkin rings of filigree silver. Of the most delicate design and irregularly edged, they look—when drawn over a roll of damask—like a tracery in frost. If carefully handled they do not bend out of shape or break, but it is necessary to use extreme deliberation in cleaning.

FUR RUG PEN WIPER

Pen wipers, made in imitation of little fur rugs, with head and claws complete, are lined with felt of dark green or black, on which the ink is wiped, says the Philadelphia Times. These little rugs are five or six inches long.

PAINT THE BALL

Paint one half of your darning ball white, the other half black; darn black stockings over the white end, and vice versa, and you will have no trouble seeing the threads.—Minneapolis Tribune.

ROMAN SASHES AGAIN IN FAVOR

Girls can finish ends at home

THE woman who has a Roman sash hidden away may now congratulate herself. In spite of the fact that these Roman striped ribbons are one of the fads of the present moment, the supply in the colorings most wanted is limited, and the made up Roman sashes of today suffer by comparison with those of a generation ago. It is especially in the finish that the difference is noticed. Instead of the hand-knotted fringe, the purchaser must be content with a stitched on fringe of chenille or silk unless she is willing to pay \$4 or more additional for the luxury of a hand-tied fringe repeating the various colors of the stripes.

The girl who knows how to tie fringe may easily finish the ends at home, says the Denver Times. A tiny hem caught with invisible stitches will answer for a foundation to which the fringe may be tied, or the sash ends may be rounded and closely buttonholed. The fringe may then be tied to the buttonholing instead of to holes punched in the hem. Where the Roman sash is of pale colors with much white, nothing is prettier as an accessory to a young girl's evening frock. The ends may be rounded and finished with a crystal fringe or one of beads repeating the predominant tone of the sash.

Cheaper than tied fringe but not so graceful is the method of gathering the ends of the scarf and having one large tassel as a finish on each end. In this case, a plain colored tassel harmonizing with the color of the frock is usually chosen. Where expense is to be considered and the Roman striped ribbon selected costs in the neighborhood of \$4 a yard for an eight-inch width, the thrifty girl keeps her belt of plain satin or of the material of her frock and merely slips a length of the Roman striped ribbon under the belt at one

side, allowing it to fall in two uneven ends. The length required for this purpose will vary, naturally, according to the height of the wearer as well as the price of the ribbon.

If a woman owns a long Roman sash with fringed ends it is a pretty fancy to place the middle of the sash at the back of the collar line, bringing the ends down on each side over the bust and slipping them under the belt. The ends should be allowed to fall the rest of their length. As an effective bit of brilliant color on an otherwise dark dress there is nothing prettier than such an arrangement of a handsome Roman sash.

A substitute for the real Roman striped sash is found in a manufactured one of pliable satin strips joined by means of machine hemstitching. When lined with lightweight satin and finished with a deep fringe such a sash is an attractive accessory, though it is far behind the real article. It has the advantage, however, of being made to harmonize with the costume with which it is worn and when the tones desired are well chosen such a modern reproduction can be made to fill the need. Especially in colors which are not seen in the real Roman ribbons, as for instance the brown, yellow and mulberry shades, this manufactured sash is worth noting.

The fad for Roman sash colorings is in evidence in small details of millinery, and rows of brilliant colored braids and cords are seen on some of the chic black turbans. A recent opening showed a turban with small, closely rolling brim of black velvet finished with five rows of silk cording repeating the tones most seen in the Roman sashes. There were a brilliant yellow, a green, two shades of red and a vivid blue. A similar result was arrived at on another imported model, silk soutache taking the place of the silk cords.

SOAK THE CLOTHES OVER NIGHT

Several hints on making washing easier

WHILE it may be true that the washing is probably the hardest thing in housework, women of the present day have unlimited hot water supply, stationary tubs and many devices for simplifying this work.

Clothes should be sorted and put to soak over night in lukewarm water, the soap being rubbed on the parts which are most soiled. Bedclothes and body clothes should go in one container, towels and handkerchiefs in another, and table linen in a third. The colored clothes, stockings and flannels should not be soaked. Stains from the table linen should first be removed, or the water will "set" them. In the morning, allow some of the water to run off, and add enough hot water to cover the clothes, if they are to be rubbed in the old-fashioned way. All the badly soiled places should be given special attention, though it is true that the boiling process which comes after helps considerably, says the Newark News.

After the clothes are boiled and rinsed, using three changes of water, they should be blued. It is a mistake to use too much bluing, as this will in time give the clothes a yellowish tinge. When possible, dry out of doors. Sun and wind are excellent bleaching mediums.

Colored clothes should not be washed in water which is very hot, as this is apt to draw the colors. Also they should not be hung in strong light. Stockings should be turned wrong side out after they are washed, and dried so turned.

Clothes which require starching may be starched after they have been dried, or

while still wet. If the latter way is found best, the starch should be made somewhat heavier. If a little boracic acid is added to it, the irons will be less apt to stick. Some housekeepers add a little salt, while others use a little paraffin.

A little bluing is sometimes used when the clothes are wet-starched. Flannels require careful laundering to keep them soft. A good soap should be used. The best way to do is to make a good rich lukewarm suds and with the aid of a gentle rubbing the dirt will disappear. Flannels should be rinsed well in water of the same temperature and then wrung out by hand, or rather, have the water pressed out. Flannels should be dried rapidly.

When a pulley line is used, it will be found a very good way to hang the lighter pieces first. In this way the line will be found easier to pull than if the heavy flannels and sheets had come first.

As the clothes are taken in from the line they should be smoothed and folded carefully. This will save considerable work when ironing. All utensils should be carefully wiped dry before they are put away.

REMOVES GREASE

An excellent mixture to remove grease spots from clothing is made of four parts alcohol to one part of ammonia, and about half as much ether as ammonia, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Apply the liquid to the spot and then rub with a sponge and clear water.

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REPORT ON NEW YORK SCHOOLS DECLARED TO BE CONSTRUCTIVE

Prof. Hanus, Whose Views Have Been Repudiated, Discusses Situation Before Club in Boston

TELLS OF THE WORK

"The manner of administering the schools of New York city is thoroughly illegal," declared Prof. Ernest Carroll Moore, professor of education at Yale University, addressing the Twentieth Century Club Saturday afternoon. With Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University, Professor Moore had been invited to address the club on conditions in the schools of New York city as revealed by the investigation they made recently at the request of the board of municipal research. Their report has been repudiated by the board of estimates, to whom it was submitted. The investigation was made under the direction of Professor Hanus.

Professor Hanus made no charges before the club Saturday. His report is in the hands of the board of estimate and he is anxious to have it printed exactly as he turned it in. If this is done the report will speak for itself, he says. Professor Hanus told how he came to undertake the work. He said the bureau of municipal research, which started the investigation, had sought elsewhere before coming to him, but without success. It had always been his way to leap before he looked, he said, and that is what he had done. He had been unable, he declared, to get from the bureau a definite expression as to what it wanted the investigation to include and had finally formulated his own opinion, that the "educational aspects" of the school situation included all aspects save the financial aspect. This had proved to be satisfactory to the bureau when it was understood that it was not to include the annual budget.

Difficulties arose, he continued, but he decided to adhere to his job and not let any one interfere. The whole cost of the operation when he last saw the books, he said, was \$30,000. His report was placed in the hands of the printer last July. The delay in bringing it out had not been caused by himself, he said. He called attention to the complexity of the work, and declared that the inquiry was constructive. He found much to commend in the schools, but had laid stress on the weak points in the system, as those were the ones which needed particular attention in the constructive work the committee was trying to do. These defects had not been presented, he said, until the committee had ready a reconstructive recommendation to make. Professor Hanus closed with a reading of his statement of what a school should provide:

- I. The elements of general culture, comprising
 - (a) A satisfactory command of the school arts—the three R's.
 - (b) An insight into, appreciation of and power to deal with (1) the recorded ideals and experience of the race, and (2) all worthy interests of contemporary life, so far as they can be rendered interesting, intelligible and accessible to children and youth of school age—that is to say, the school program (program of studies) must cover:
 - (a) The school art—reading, writing, arithmetic.
 - (b) Language and literature (modern and ancient).
 - (c) History, government and economics.
 - (d) Art (pictorial and plastic art, constructive art and music).
 - (e) Mathematics.
 - (f) Natural science.
 - (g) Manual arts and domestic arts.
 - (h) Physical training and athletics.
 - (i) Vocational guidance in I. Kindergartens.
 - II. Elementary schools, with differentiated upper grades.
 - III. High schools, having as wide a range of electives (administered under wise guidance) as possible.
 2. Vocational training (training for specific social service) at the upper end of the elementary school in industrial and commercial schools, whether called secondary schools or not, in
 - (a) Day vocational schools for normal pupils over 14 years of age, whether they have completed an eight-years elementary school course or not, and who will not go to a high school.
 - (b) Day cooperative and continuation schools (vocational) for pupils 14 to 18 years of age who cannot afford or will not take the time to attend a day vocational school.
 - (c) Evening continuation schools, vocational and non-vocational, for pupils over 18 years of age who are at work during the daytime.
 - (d) Vocational high schools—vocational schools of secondary grade.
 - (1) High schools of commerce.
 - (2) High schools of practical arts (technical high schools).
 - (3) Agricultural high schools.
- Professor Moore felt no hesitancy in making whatever statements he pleased. He declared that the bureau of municipal research is not a research bureau. He declared it was used to further the private ends of individuals and that one of its works was to endeavor to set the find of estimate and the board of education against each other. The board of estimate under which the investigation was made, he said, had no legal right

Expert Whose Report on New York Schools Has Caused Discussion



PROF. P. H. HANUS

to order such an investigation, he said, but "it had bound the board of education hand and foot" and then passed the investigation over to its open opponent, the board of municipal research.

Professor Moore described the search for a man to take charge of the investigation. The officials had come to him. When he asked if they would put into writing a definite statement of what they wanted done, he said the reply had been that the committee in charge was composed of gentlemen and they were not in the habit of putting their business in writing. He knew of no other man in the United States who could have done the work in New York city that Professor Hanus had done.

"What was not intended to be an investigation," declared Professor Moore, "became a real investigation. The manner of administering the schools of New York city is thoroughly illegal and we so reported it. Then the board of estimates rejected our report. 'We expected them to do this.'"

"The conditions," went on Professor Moore, "are intolerable. In the greatest and richest city in the United States not a single child is provided with towels or soap. There is not a vacuum cleaner in any of the buildings. The buildings are dusty with a feather duster. A board of education made up of 46 members is an anachronism. The superintendent of schools in New York city has no legal authority behind him."

The investigation, he declared, was brought about not through the boards of control of New York, but through opposition by Dr. William H. Allen of the bureau of municipal research in New York against Superintendent of Schools Maxwell.

"The situation has now an element of hope," Professor Moore said in closing. "We feel we have been able to break a lance for human liberty in behalf of the children."

The Rev. William I. Nichols of Boston declared Dr. William H. Allen to be a personal friend of his and he begged those present to suspend their judgment on the charges made against him until Mr. Allen had been given an opportunity to defend himself.

Changes in Schools Are Recommended in Dr. Elliott's Report

NEW YORK—In the report to the school inquiry committee of the board of estimate on "The System of General Supervision and Board of Examiners," Dr. Edward C. Elliott, director of the school of education of the University of Wisconsin, says that the public school system of New York city has lacked conscious discrimination between administrative and supervisory control, and that the absence of this distinction has been an important factor in retarding and complicating the school system.

The report of Dr. Elliott is the first of 11 monographs submitted to the school inquiry committee by Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard, head of the group of educational experts.

The survey made by Dr. Elliott of his part of the inquiry is concluded with four recommendations for the reorganization of the supervisory staff. They are as follows:

- "1. That appropriate steps be taken to secure the necessary legislation for the abolishment of the board of superintendents and the position of associate city superintendent, and that a careful, detailed study be made of the powers and duties now belonging to the city superintendent, to the board of superintendents, to the end of securing a more efficient and economical distribution of the necessary administrative and supervisory powers and duties among the city superintendent, the proposed supervisory council, the district superintendents and the principals of schools.
- "2. That appropriate steps be taken to secure the creation of a supervisory council, to be composed of the city superintendent, all of the district superintendents, and a selected number of directors, principals of training schools, principals of high schools, principals of elementary schools, and representatives from the teaching staff in the various types and grades of schools.
- "3. That there be established, as an integral part of the system of school control, a bureau of division of investigation and appraisal.
- "4. That the board of examiners be reorganized so as to provide for nine members, including the city superintendent of schools, ex-officio; the service of the eight appointed members to be arranged so as to permit each member to devote every fourth year to supervisory or other special duty in the school system."

NEW JERSEY SOCIAL WORKERS HEAR TALK FROM GOV. WILSON

HOBOKEN, N. J.—During an informal meeting of social workers, Sunday, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, President-elect Wilson made a few remarks. Afterward Mrs. Alexander gave out a statement from Mr. Wilson. In his talk he said:

"Every subject treated here today engaged my deep interest and enthusiasm. My enthusiasm is in proportion generally to the practicability of a scheme."

"I have always been eager to forward general principles, but I do not feel the breath fill my lungs until I see the practical plan. I hope you will always come to me with plans, and you may count on me to consider those plans with interest and friendliness."

"Most of the things that you have spoken of are without political embarrassment. One that does have political embarrassment is the health department project."

"Already in dealing with medical education in New Jersey we have had political difficulties because of the various independent schools of medicine that have sprung up on all sides. There is a fear in many minds that we are about to set up what has been called a medical trust, and it is very desirable to remove that idea. I have never seen any serious proposal to put any particular school of medicine in charge of the national health."

Other instances were also taken up including that of the children's bureau.

MR. WILSON'S BILLS TO GET HEARINGS

TRENTON, N. J.—The week of the legislative session here is expected to be featured by a large number of committee hearings on bills of more or less importance. Probably the most important hearing will be that tomorrow afternoon in the Senate on the two grade crossing elimination bills. It is believed that this week the announcements will be made of the dates of the hearings on the Wilson corporation bills. Election of a new state treasurer is expected to be taken up tomorrow.

WESTERN WOMAN'S CLUB DISCUSSES HEALTH BUREAU

Committee Report Favoring Indorsement, However, Is Defeated by Vote of Two to One After Debate

CHICAGO—For the third time within a year the Chicago Woman's Club discussed the Owen bill recently. Advocates of the measure had Dr. Charles A. L. Reed of Cincinnati to speak. Dr. John B. Murphy, former president of the American Medical Association, who has been the leader of the campaign to obtain a national department of health, and Dr. W. A. Evans of the Chicago Tribune also spoke in favor of the measure.

Dr. Mary McEwen, chairman of the legislative committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and also of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, was present and told the Chicago Woman's Club that, as the two great central organizations had investigated and indorsed a national health department, there was nothing for the Chicago Woman's Club to do but to pass resolutions favoring a national department of health. Dr. Anna Blount, chairman of the legislative committee of the Chicago Woman's Club, approved what Dr. McEwen had said, and pointed to the indorsement of the Owen bill by her committee by vote of four to three. Dr. Rachel Yarros also spoke as a member of the Chicago Woman's Club for the bill.

The opposition was participated in by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Mrs. Linda Prussing Azemar, Mrs. Sarah F. Gane, Mrs. Florence Potter Seaton, Dr. Frances D. Bloomington, Dr. Mary Elizabeth Hanks, Mrs. Bernadette K. Soden and Mrs. Katherine Knowles Robbins. Dr. A. C. Tenney was the only outside speaker and as a guest was allotted five minutes. Mrs. Charles W. Wright, member of the legislative committee presented the minority report against the indorsement of the Owen bill.

After the conclusion of the discussion the guests were requested to withdraw and the voting began. The motion to adopt the report of the legislative committee indorsing the Owen bill was defeated by a vote of 2 to 1. The motion to adopt resolutions similar to those passed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Illinois Federation was then made by Dr. Yarros but the club adjourned before it was acted upon.

CITY TO BUILD DOCKS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Issuance of bonds totaling \$1,500,000, the proceeds to be used for construction and operation of municipal docks and terminals, was approved here recently in a special election by the citizens of Jacksonville. It is planned to have the docks and terminals together with a new harbor channel of 30-foot depth to the Atlantic ocean, completed by the time the Panama canal is opened to commerce.

LECTURE ON BOYS PLANNED

SALEM, Mass.—At the meeting of the Salem Woman's Club Wednesday afternoon, J. Adams Puffer will lecture on "The Boy and His Gang."

BILL ALLOWS CITIES COMMISSION RULE IF CITIZENS VOTE IT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indiana cities, excepting county seats and having a population of between 19,000 and 50,000, may vote to determine whether they wish a commission form of government if a bill prepared by Representative Vanhorne of East Chicago becomes a law.

The bill is a combination of the Des Moines and Galveston forms of commission government and eliminates partisanship from city politics. The bill does not apply to Michigan City, which has 19,000 inhabitants, but includes East Chicago, Mr. Vanhorne's home, which has 19,098. It takes in Hammond and Elkhart and bars such cities as New Albany.

The bill provides that when 25 per cent of the voters petition for it a city election must be called to vote on the question of whether a commission government is desired. This election must be held four months prior to the city election. If the proponents of the commission form prevail a city primary for the nomination of two candidates for mayor, controller, treasurer, judge, clerk and three councilmen will be held on the last legally appointed registration day. The candidates run as individuals and not under party banners.

The law fixes the mayor's salary at a maximum of \$3,000. It provides that the mayor appoint two members each of the board of public works, board of safety and board of health. The city council appoints the third member of these boards and the three councilmen and the mayor and controller constitute the council.

COAL CASE DECREE IS ARGUED FOR

WASHINGTON—Opposition to requests for modification of the supreme court's decision in the "anthracite coal trust" case was made today by the department of justice.

The court was asked by Attorney General Wickersham to refuse to relieve the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, the Hillside Coal & Iron Company and the George F. Lee Company from complying with the decree ordering cessation of operation of the "65 per cent" contracts.

The government consented that the decree be modified so as to permit execution of certain contracts between the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company.

WIDER PLAY CENSORSHIP SOUGHT

Urging the bill providing for the insertion of the word "sacrilegious" into the law relative to the kind of plays which the mayor and police commissioner have authority to prohibit, the Rev. Dr. Leopold A. Nies, pastor of the Bromfield Street Methodist church of Boston, and Miss Julia Gould of Danvers today appeared before the legislative committee on legal affairs at the State House.

VACATION PAY FOR TEACHERS SOUGHT

Rep. Edward M. Hall of Pittsfield appeared today before the legislative committee on education in favor of his bill providing that school teachers shall receive one half their usual compensation during vacations. Winfield S. Slocum, city solicitor of Newton, opposed the bill. He pointed out that many cities and towns pay their teachers a yearly salary divided into 12 equal payments, while others make the division into 10 payments. The hearing was closed.

MORO ENGAGEMENT REPORTED

MANILA—A wireless from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the department of Mindanao, gives details of an engagement Jan. 23 at Tagbita, between Moros and detachments of Philippine scouts and the constabulary. Capt. Patrick McNally and six enlisted men of the scouts were killed. Lieut. William Townsend of the scouts and Lieutenants Couchman and Whitney of the constabulary and 19 enlisted men were wounded.

GOV. FOSS GREETED EMPLOYEE

George C. Barnes of Rosindale, a veteran of the civil war and an employee of the Sturtevant blower works for 45 years, was one of the visitors today at Governor Foss' office. Mr. Barnes accompanied his husband. On leaving the Governor presented Mr. Barnes with a photograph.

BOSTON MAN AFTER CANAL ROPE

WASHINGTON—Louis C. Southard of Boston, an attorney representing the International Purchasing Company, dealers in paper making supplies, conferred with officials of the war department today with a view to purchasing the quantities of old rope discarded in construction of the Panama canal.

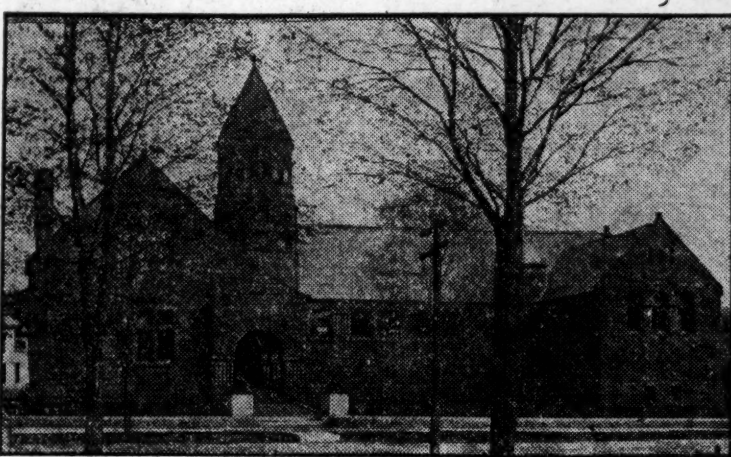
FIRM MAY EXPAND

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—A. J. Calkins, president of the Hood River Apple Vinegar Company, has announced that the stockholders have increased the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and that, providing the city makes needed street improvements in the factory district, the plant will be enlarged and a canning department established.

COOPERATIVE STORES COPIED

NEW YORK—The army and navy cooperative stores of England will be copied in this country through the United States, incorporated in New York state with a capital of \$125,000, to sell groceries, provisions, meats and hardware.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN *** BUSY AMERICAN TOWNS ***



ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—Manufacturing, residential, educational and summer resort town in north of Green Mountain state. Streets and surroundings noted for beauty. Passumpsic river gives motive power. Industries include manufacture of scales, maple products and crackers. Seat of St. Johnsbury Academy, has variety of stores, commercial club, Masonic temple and Fairbanks Museum, containing library and art gallery. Museum is gift by members of Fairbanks family, long identified with town's industries. On three railroad lines.

EAST BOSTON FERRY TOLL INCREASES ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY

General toll increases on the East Boston ferries will probably be put into effect shortly, said Mayor Fitzgerald today. The new system will provide better checking arrangements, so that the auditing of the accounts will be on a better basis and also by the increase in rates help to decrease the deficit of the line. The line has never been on a paying basis.

The new system was devised last June by Frederick H. Fay, engineer of the bridge and ferry division.

It is the belief of Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke, as well as J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor, that if the system had been put into effect then, the recent criticism of the accounting method of the ferries by the public works department would not have been made.

LIGHT REPORTED OUT BY FRUITER

Captain Mader of the United Fruit Company's steamship Esparta, now in port from Port Limon, Costa Rica, reports that the Gorda point light, on the Nicaragua coast, one of the most important guides to navigators in the Caribbean sea, was extinguished when he passed there. The light was established a year ago, and has proved invaluable to captains of steamers north bound.

The Esparta made one of the fastest winter trips on record from Port Limon, having had fine weather the greater part of the distance. The work of discharging her cargo of 35,000 stems of bananas and 127 boxes of oranges, began today.

FRUIT INSPECTION URGED IN MESSAGE

Inspection of all oranges received in Boston from California is invited by the Golden state fruit owners in a telegram message received from San Dimas by Mayor Fitzgerald today from William Bowring, secretary of a fruit exchange in the citrus belt.

The mayor is urged to use his offices to advise inspection of all cars of oranges to be made individually because of the recent unfavorable conditions that have affected the citrus crop.

The mayor has referred the message to the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

MR. BARRETT URGES U. S. EXHIBIT FUND

WASHINGTON—John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, appeared before the House committee on foreign affairs today and urged the passage of the Root amendment to the consular service bill, appropriating \$50,000 for participation of the United States in the second Pan-American congress to be held in Washington in October, 1914.

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS 64,738

NEW YORK—According to the fourth annual report of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1912, there arrived at the port of New York 64,738 Jewish immigrants. These included 6526 joining families and 25996 whole families, with whom the heads arrived. They brought with them \$1,750,952.73, a fraction over \$27.04 per capita.

SICKLES BOND OFFERED

NEW YORK—Sheriff Harburger this morning received a telephone message from D. P. Hayes, attorney for Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, that a bond for \$30,000 had been furnished. The sheriff has a warrant for General Sickles' arrest on the charge of conversion of \$23,476 in public funds while he was chairman of the state monuments commission.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS HELD

Examination of candidates for qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the public schools of Boston began today at 9 a. m. in the Normal school, house on Huntington avenue. The examination continues daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. through Thursday.

PAVING MATERIALS OF VARIOUS KINDS ARE SUBJECT OF HEARING

Port Directors Told Merits of Several Products Designed for Use on Commonwealth Pier by Bidders

OPINIONS ARE GIVEN

Relative qualities of vitrified brick granite and prepared wood blocks, bitulithic and ordinary macadam and asphalt pavement to be used on the first and second floors of Commonwealth pier, were the subject of a hearing before the directors of the port of Boston today. So many kinds of pavement had been specified in the bids which had been received by the directors that the latter called a hearing for the purpose of obtaining more information about them.

W. F. Williams, chief engineer of the harbor and land commission; J. H. Sullivan of the public works department of Boston, and W. H. Sayward, secretary of the Master Builders Association of this city, gave their views to the board after the representatives of the paving material companies had spoken of the class of paving that should be used on the pier.

Others who appeared included William K. Bonfield of the Neuchatel Asphalt Company of New York, for asphalt; George C. Warren of Warren Brothers Company of Boston, bitulithic macadam; Mr. Stevens of the Eastern Wood Block Paving Association, wood block, and George H. Hahn of the American Enamelled Brick & Tile Company, vitrified brick. Frank W. Hodgdon, chief engineer of the directors, was also present.

Mr. Sullivan when questioned as to what classes of surface would be used for degrees of light and heavy traffic said that in the city macadam was used for traffic of from 800 to 1000 tons a day. The more service or permanent material was used for traffic, which would exceed that. Bitulithic, he advised, for traffic where 2000 tons a day was common and where traffic was most dense he recommended granite blocks. Brick paving was only for the residential sections he said.

Mr. Williams, who had considerable experience in New Bedford with the highway there, said that in his opinion, bitulithic paving did not stand and that it had a tendency toward holes. He said that granite blocks on a concrete base was the only thing that stood in heavy teaming. At least he found that to be his experience in New Bedford.

Mr. Williams also spoke of the different kinds of binder for the blocks and said that the Hassan method of grouting the base of the granite blocks in such a way that only the surface was left to form a smooth coating, was satisfactory.

Mr. Hodgdon was questioned at some length by Joseph A. Conry on the way in which a section of the specifications for the pier relating to the pavement to be used was made up. He questioned as to whether a certain method had not been definitely specified and that it was a patented article.

Mr. Hodgdon referred to the fact that the Governor's council had specified that no definite class of pavement be set down, and that the specifications be left open for any class of paving.

FIREMEN TO HOLD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Firemen of Boston and its suburbs, and guests, will attend the thirty-fourth annual assembly of the Boston fire and protective departments tonight at Mechanics hall.

District Chief Michael J. Kennedy, of district 9, will act as floor marshal and will lead the grand march. Capt. John N. Lally and Lieut. John F. Curley will act as his aides. Commissioner Charles H. Cole is chairman of the reception committee and will have as his guests for the evening Lieut. Governor David I. Walsh and Mayor John F. Fitzgerald.

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TELLS OF THE WORK

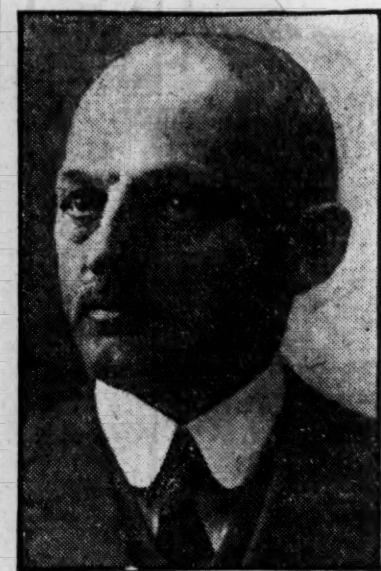
"The manner of administering the schools of New York city is thoroughly illegal," declared Prof. Ernest Carroll Moore, professor of education at Yale University, addressing the Twentieth Century Club Saturday afternoon. With Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University, Professor Moore had been invited to address the club on conditions in the schools of New York city as revealed by the investigation they made recently at the request of the board of municipal research. Their report has been repudiated by the board of estimates, to whom it was submitted. The investigation was made under the direction of Professor Hanus.

Professor Hanus made no charges before the club Saturday. His report is in the hands of the board of estimate and he is anxious to have it printed exactly as he turned it in. If this is done the report will speak for itself, he says. Professor Hanus told how he came to undertake the work. He said the bureau of municipal research, which started the investigation, had sought elsewhere before coming to him, but without success. It had always been his way to leap before he looked, he said, and that is what he had done. He had been unable, he declared, to get from the bureau a definite expression as to what it wanted the investigation to include and had finally formulated his own opinion, that the "educational aspects" of the school situation included all aspects save the financial aspect. This had proved to be satisfactory to the bureau when it was understood that it was not to include the annual budget.

Difficulties arose, he continued, but he decided to adhere to his job and not let any one interfere. The whole cost of the operation when he last saw the books, he said, was \$30,000. His report was placed in the hands of the printer last July. The delay in bringing it out had not been caused by himself, he said. He called attention to the complexity of the work, and declared that the inquiry was constructive. He found much to commend in the schools, but had laid stress on the weak points in the system, as those were the ones which needed particular attention in the constructive work the committee was trying to do. The defects had not been presented, he said, until the committee had ready a reconstructive recommendation to make. Professor Hanus closed with a reading of his statement of what a school should provide:

- The elements of general culture, comprising
 - A satisfactory command of the school arts—the three R's.
 - An insight into, appreciation of and power to deal with (1) the recorded ideas and experience of the race, and (2) all worthy interests of contemporary life, so far as they can be rendered interesting, intelligible and accessible to children and youth of school age—that is to say, the school program (program of studies) must cover:
 - The school art—reading, writing, arithmetic.
 - Language and literature (modern and ancient).
 - History, government and economics.
 - Art (pictorial and plastic art, constructive art and music).
 - Mathematics.
 - Natural science.
 - Manual arts and domestic arts.
 - Physical training and athletics.
 - Vocational guidance in I. Kindergartens.
 - Elementary schools, with differentiated upper grades.
 - High schools, having as wide a range of electives (administered under wise guidance) as possible.
 - Vocational training (training for specific social service) at the upper end of the elementary school in industrial and commercial schools, whether called secondary schools or not, in
 - Day vocational schools for normal pupils over 14 years of age, whether they have completed an eight-years elementary school course or not, and who will not go to a high school.
 - Day cooperative and continuation schools (vocational) for pupils 14 to 18 years of age who cannot afford or will not take the time to attend a day vocational school.
 - Evening continuation schools, vocational and non-vocational, for pupils over 18 years of age who are at work during the daytime.
 - Vocational high schools—vocational schools of secondary grade.
 - High schools of commerce.
 - High schools of practical arts (technical high schools).
 - Agricultural high schools.
- Professor Moore felt no hesitancy in making whatever statements he pleased. He declared that the bureau of municipal research is not a research bureau. He declared it was used to further the private ends of individuals and that one of its works was to endeavor to set the find of estimate and the board of education against each other. The board of education under which the investigation was made, he said, had no legal right

Expert Whose Report on New York Schools Has Caused Discussion



PROF. P. H. HANUS

to order such an investigation, he said, but "it had bound the board of education hand and foot" and then passed the investigation over to its open opponent, the board of municipal research. Professor Moore described the search for a man to take charge of the investigation. The officials had come to him. When he asked if they would put into writing a definite statement of what they wanted done, he said the reply had been that the committee in charge was composed of gentlemen and they were not in the habit of putting their business in writing. He knew of no other man in the United States who could have done the work in New York city that Professor Hanus had done.

"What was not intended to be an investigation," declared Professor Moore, "became a real investigation. The manner of administering the schools of New York city is thoroughly illegal and we so reported it. Then the board of estimates rejected our report. 'We expected them to do this.'"

"The conditions," went on Professor Moore, "are intolerable. In the greatest and richest city in the United States not a single child is provided with towels or soap. There is not a vacuum cleaner in any of the buildings. The buildings are dusted with a feather duster. A board of education made up of 46 members is an anachronism. The superintendent of schools in New York city has no legal authority behind him."

The investigation, he declared, was brought about not through the boards of control of New York, but through opposition by Dr. William H. Allen of the bureau of municipal research in New York against Superintendent of Schools Maxwell.

"The situation has now an element of hope," Professor Moore said in closing. "We feel we have been able to break a lance for human liberty in behalf of the children."

Changes in Schools Are Recommended in Dr. Elliott's Report

NEW YORK—In the report to the school inquiry committee of the board of estimate on "The System of General Supervision and Board of Examiners," Dr. Edward C. Elliott, director of the school of education of the University of Wisconsin, says that the public school system of New York city has lacked conscious discrimination between administrative and supervisory control, and that the absence of this distinction has been an important factor in retarding and complicating the school system.

The report of Dr. Elliott is the first of 11 monographs submitted to the school inquiry committee by Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard, head of the group of educational experts.

The survey made by Dr. Elliott of his part of the inquiry is concluded with four recommendations for the reorganization of the supervisory staff. They are as follows:

- That appropriate steps be taken to secure the necessary legislation for the abolishment of the board of superintendents and the position of associate city superintendent, and that a careful, detailed study be made of the powers and duties now belonging to the city superintendent, to the end of securing a more efficient and economical distribution of the necessary administrative and supervisory powers and duties among the city superintendent, the proposed supervisory council, the district superintendents and the principals of schools.
- That appropriate steps be taken to secure the creation of a supervisory council, to be composed of the city superintendent, all of the district superintendents, and a selected number of directors, principals of training schools, principals of high schools, principals of elementary schools, and representatives from the teaching staff in the various types and grades of schools.
- That there be established, as an integral part of the system of school control, a bureau of division of investigation and appraisal.
- That the board of examiners be reorganized so as to provide for nine members, including the city superintendent of schools, ex-officio; the service of the eight appointed members to be arranged so as to permit each member to devote every fourth year to supervisory or other special duty in the school system.

NEW JERSEY SOCIAL WORKERS HEAR TALK FROM GOV. WILSON

HOBOKEN, N. J.—During an informal meeting of social workers, Sunday, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, President-elect Wilson made a few remarks. Afterward Mrs. Alexander gave out a statement from Mr. Wilson. In his talk he said:

"Every subject treated here today engaged my deep interest and enthusiasm. My enthusiasm is in proportion generally to the practicability of a scheme."

"I have always been eager to forward general principles, but I do not feel the breath fill my lungs until I see the practical plan. I hope you will always come to me with plans, and you may count on me to consider those plans with interest and friendliness."

"Most of the things that you have spoken of are without political embarrassment. One that does have political embarrassment is the health department project."

"Already in dealing with medical education in New Jersey we have had political difficulties because of the various independent schools of medicine that have sprung up on all sides. There is a fear in many minds that we are about to set up what has been called a medical trust, and it is very desirable to remove that idea. I have never seen any serious proposal to put any particular school of medicine in charge of the national health."

Other instances were also taken up including that of the children's bureau.

MR. WILSON'S BILLS TO GET HEARINGS

TRENTON, N. J.—The week of the legislative session here is expected to be featured by a large number of committee hearings on bills of more or less importance. Probably the most important hearing will be that tomorrow afternoon in the Senate on the two grade crossing elimination bills. It is believed that this week the announcements will be made of the dates of the hearings on the Wilson corporation bills. Election of a new state treasurer is expected to be taken up tomorrow.

WESTERN WOMAN'S CLUB DISCUSSES HEALTH BUREAU

Committee Report Favoring Indorsement, However, Is Defeated by Vote of Two to One After Debate

CHICAGO—For the third time within a year the Chicago Woman's Club discussed the Owen bill recently. Advocates of the measure had Dr. Charles A. L. Reed of Cincinnati to speak. Dr. John B. Murphy, former president of the American Medical Association, who has been the leader of the campaign to obtain a national department of health, and Dr. W. A. Evans of the Chicago Tribune also spoke in favor of the measure.

Dr. Mary McEwen, chairman of the legislative committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and also of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, was present and told the Chicago Woman's Club that, as the two great central organizations had investigated and indorsed a national health department, there was nothing for the Chicago Woman's Club to do but to pass resolutions favoring a national department of health. Dr. Anna Blount, chairman of the legislative committee of the Chicago Woman's Club, approved what Dr. McEwen had said, and pointed to the indorsement of the Owen bill by her committee by vote of four to three. Dr. Rachel Yarros also spoke as a member of the Chicago Woman's Club for the bill.

The opposition was participated in by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Mrs. Linda Prussing Azemar, Mrs. Sarah F. Gane, Mrs. Florence Potter Seaton, Dr. Frances D. Bloomington, Dr. Mary Elizabeth Hanks, Mrs. Bernadette K. Soden and Mrs. Katherine Knowles Robbins. Dr. A. C. Tenney was the only outside speaker and as a guest was allotted five minutes. Mrs. Charles V. Wright, member of the legislative committee presented the minority report against the indorsement of the Owen bill.

After the conclusion of the discussion the guests were requested to withdraw and the voting began. The motion to adopt the report of the legislative committee indorsing the Owen bill was defeated by a vote of 2 to 1. The motion to adopt resolutions similar to those passed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Illinois Federation was then made by Dr. Yarros but the club adjourned before it was acted upon.

CITY TO BUILD DOCKS
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Issuance of bonds totaling \$1,500,000, the proceeds to be used for construction and operation of municipal docks and terminals, was approved here recently in a special election by the citizens of Jacksonville. It is planned to have the docks and terminals together with a new harbor channel of 30-foot depth to the Atlantic ocean, completed by the time the Panama canal is opened to commerce.

LECTURE ON BOYS PLANNED
SALEM, Mass.—At the meeting of the Salem Woman's Club Wednesday afternoon, J. Adams Puffer will lecture on "The Boy and His Gang."

BILL ALLOWS CITIES COMMISSION RULE IF CITIZENS VOTE IT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indiana cities, excepting county seats and having a population of between 10,000 and 50,000, may vote to determine whether they wish a commission form of government if a bill prepared by Representative Vanhorne of East Chicago becomes a law.

The bill is a combination of the Des Moines and Galveston forms of commission government and eliminates partisanship from city politics. The bill does not apply to Michigan City, which has 19,000 inhabitants, but includes East Chicago, Mr. Vanhorne's home, which has 19,098. It takes in Hammond and Elkhart and bars such cities as New Albany.

The bill provides that when 25 per cent of the voters petition for it a city election must be called to vote on the question of whether a commission government is desired. This election must be held four months prior to the city election. If the proponents of the commission form prevail a city primary for the nomination of two candidates for mayor, controller, treasurer, judge, clerk and three councilmen will be held on the last legally appointed registration day. The candidates run as individuals and not under party banners.

The law fixes the mayor's salary at a maximum of \$3,000. It provides that the mayor appoint two members each of the board of public works, board of safety and board of health. The city council appoints the third member of these boards and the three councilmen and the mayor and controller constitute the council.

COAL CASE DECREE IS ARGUED FOR

WASHINGTON—Opposition to requests for modification of the supreme court's decision in the "anthracite coal trust" case was made today by the department of justice.

The court was asked by Attorney General Wickersham to refuse to relieve the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, the Hillside Coal & Iron Company and the George F. Lee Company from complying with the decree ordering cessation of operation of the "65 per cent" contracts.

The government consented that the decree be modified so as to permit execution of certain contracts between the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company.

WIDER PLAY CENSORSHIP SOUGHT
Urging the bill providing for the insertion of the word "sacrilegious" into the law relative to the kind of plays which the mayor and police commissioner have authority to prohibit, the Rev. Dr. Leopold A. Nies, pastor of the Bromfield Street Methodist church of Boston, and Miss Julia Gould of Danvers today appeared before the legislative committee on legal affairs at the State House.

VACATION PAY FOR TEACHERS SOUGHT

Rep. Edward M. Hall of Pittsfield appeared today before the legislative committee on education in favor of his bill providing that school teachers shall receive one half their usual compensation during vacations. Winfield S. Slocum, city solicitor of Newton, opposed the bill. He pointed out that many cities and towns pay their teachers a yearly salary divided into 12 equal payments, while others make the division into 10 payments. The hearing was closed.

MORO ENGAGEMENT REPORTED
MANILA—A wireless from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the department of Mindanao, gives details of an engagement Jan. 23 at Taglitis, between Moros and detachments of Philippine scouts and the constabulary. Capt. Patrick McNally and six enlisted men of the scouts were killed. Lieut. William Townsend of the scouts and Lieutenants Cochran and Whitney of the constabulary and 19 enlisted men were wounded.

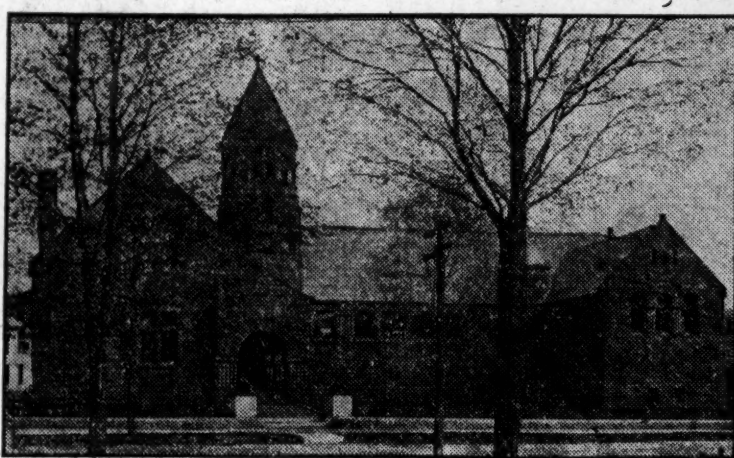
GOV. FOSS GREETED EMPLOYEE
George C. Barnes of Roslindale, a veteran of the civil war and an employee of the Sturtevant blower works for 45 years, was one of the visitors today at Governor Foss' office. Mr. Barnes accompanied her husband. On leaving the Governor presented Mr. Barnes with a photograph.

BOSTON MAN AFTER CANAL ROPE
WASHINGTON—Louis C. Southard of Boston, an attorney representing the International Purchasing Company, dealers in paper making supplies, conferred with officials of the war department today with a view to purchasing the quantities of old rope discarded in construction of the Panama canal.

FIRM MAY EXPAND
HOOD RIVER, Ore.—A. J. Calkins, president of the Hood River Apple Vinegar Company, has announced that the stockholders have increased the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and that, providing the city makes needed street improvements in the factory district, the plant will be enlarged and a canning department established.

COOPERATIVE STORES COPIED
NEW YORK—The army and navy cooperative stores of England will be copied in this country through the United States, incorporated in New York state with a capital of \$125,000, to sell groceries, provisions, meats and hardware.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN *** BUSY AMERICAN TOWNS ***



ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—Manufacturing, residential, educational and summer resort town in north of Green Mountain state. Streets and surroundings noted for beauty. Passumpsic river gives motive power. Industries include manufacture of scales, maple products and crackers. Seat of St. Johnsbury Academy, has variety of stores, commercial club, Masonic temple and Fairbanks Museum, containing library and art gallery. Museum is gift by members of Fairbanks family, long identified with town's industries. On three railroad lines.

EAST BOSTON FERRY TOLL INCREASES ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY

General toll increases on the East Boston ferries will probably be put into effect shortly, said Mayor Fitzgerald today. The new system will provide better checking arrangements, so that the auditing of the accounts will be on a better basis and also by the increase in rates help to decrease the deficit of the line. The line has never been on a paying basis.

The new system was devised last June by Frederick H. Fay, engineer of the bridge and ferry division.

It is the belief of Commissioner of Public Works Louis K. Rourke, as well as of J. Alfred Mitchell, city auditor, that, if the system had been put into effect then, the recent criticism of the accounting methods of the ferries by the public works department would not have been made.

LIGHT REPORTED OUT BY FRUITER

Captain Mader of the United Fruit Company's steamship Esparta, now in port from Port Limon, Costa Rica, reports that the Gorda point light, on the Nicaragua coast, one of the most important guides to navigators in the Caribbean sea, was extinguished when he passed there. The light was established a year ago, and has proved invaluable to captains of steamers north bound.

The Esparta made one of the fastest winter trips on record from Port Limon, having had fine weather the greater part of the distance. The work of discharging her cargo of 35,000 stems of bananas and 127 boxes of oranges, began today.

FRUIT INSPECTION URGED IN MESSAGE

Inspection of all oranges received in Boston from California is invited by the Golden state fruit owners in a telegram message received from San Dimas by Mayor Fitzgerald today from William Bowring, secretary of a fruit exchange in the citrus belt.

The mayor is urged to use his offices to advise inspection of all cars of oranges to be made individually because of the recent unfavorable conditions that have affected the citrus crop.

The mayor has referred the message to the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

MR. BARRETT URGES U. S. EXHIBIT FUND

WASHINGTON—John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, appeared before the House committee on foreign affairs today and urged the passage of the Root amendment to the consular service bill, appropriating \$50,000 for participation of the United States in the second Pan-American congress to be held in Washington in October, 1914.

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS 64,738
NEW YORK—According to the fourth annual report of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1912, there arrived at the port of New York 64,738 Jewish immigrants. These included 6526 joining families and 2596 whole families, with whom the heads arrived. They brought with them \$1,750,952.73, a fraction over \$27.04 per capita.

SICKLES BOND OFFERED
NEW YORK—Sheriff Harburger this morning received a telephone message from D. P. Hayes, attorney for Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, that a bond for \$30,000 had been furnished. The sheriff has a warrant for General Sickles' arrest on the charge of conversion of \$23,476 in public funds while he was chairman of the state monuments commission.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS HELD
Examination of candidates for qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the public schools of Boston began today at 9 a. m. in the Normal school, house on Huntington avenue. The examination continues daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. through Thursday.

PAVING MATERIALS OF VARIOUS KINDS ARE SUBJECT OF HEARING

Port Directors Told Merits of Several Products Designed for Use on Commonwealth Pier by Bidders

OPINIONS ARE GIVEN

Relative qualities of vitrified brick, granite and prepared wood blocks, bitulithic and ordinary macadam and asphalt pavement to be used on the first and second floors of Commonwealth pier, were the subject of a hearing before the directors of the port of Boston today. So many kinds of pavement had been specified in the bids which had been received by the directors that the latter called a hearing for the purpose of obtaining more information about them.

W. F. Williams, chief engineer of the harbor and land commission; J. H. Sullivan, of the public works department of Boston, and W. H. Sayward, secretary of the Master Builders Association of this city, gave their views to the board after the representatives of the paving material companies had spoken of the class of paving that should be used on the pier.

Others who appeared included William K. Bonfield of the Neuchatel Asphalt Company of New York, for asphalt; George C. Warren of Warren Brothers Company of Boston, bitulithic macadam; Mr. Stevens of the Eastern Wood Block Paving Association, wood block, and George H. Hahn of the American Enamelled Brick & Tile Company, vitrified brick. Frank W. Hodgdon, chief engineer of the directors, was also present. Mr. Sullivan when questioned as to what classes of surface would be used for degrees of light and heavy traffic said that in the city macadam was used for traffic of from 800 to 1000 tons a day. The more service or permanent material was used for traffic, which would exceed that. Bitulithic, he advised, for traffic where 2000 tons a day was common and where traffic was most dense he recommended granite blocks. Brick paving was only for the residential sections he said.

Mr. Williams, who had considerable experience in New Bedford with the highway there, said that in his opinion, bitulithic paving did not stand and that it had a tendency toward holes. He said that granite blocks on a concrete base was the only thing that stood in heavy teaming. At least he found that to be his experience in New Bedford.

Mr. Williams also spoke of the different kinds of binder for the blocks and said that the Hassan method of grouting the base of the granite blocks in such a way that only the surface was left to form a smooth coating, was satisfactory. Mr. Hodgdon was questioned at some length by Joseph A. Conry on the way in which a section of the specifications for the pier relating to the pavement to be used was made up. He questioned Mr. Hodgdon as to whether a certain class of pavement had not been definitely specified and that it was a patented article.

Mr. Hodgdon referred to the fact that the Governor's council had specified that no definite class of pavement be set down, and that the specifications be left open for any class of paving.

FIREMEN TO HOLD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Firemen of Boston and its suburbs, and guests, will attend the thirty-fourth annual assembly of the Boston fire and protective departments tonight at Mechanics hall.

District Chief Michael J. Kennedy, of district 9, will act as floor marshal and will lead the grand march. Capt. John N. Lally and Lieut. John F. Curley will act as his aides. Commissioner Charles H. Cole is chairman of the reception committee and will have as his guests for the evening Lieut. Governor David I. Walsh and Mayor John F. Fitzgerald.

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PEOPLE OF CORNWALL LINKED WITH PICTURESQUE CHAPTERS OF PAST



(Copyright by F. Firth & Co., Ltd., Reigate, England)

Market Jew street in Penzance, thriving town which fought the Spaniards in 1595

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is a common story that the people of Cornwall and Wales are the children of an ancient race of Britons, of an older generation than their Saxon brethren. Cornwall had heard of Christianity, and planted its crosses by the wayside before Augustine was born, and it traded with Jews and Phoenicians and gave of its tin to Solomon for the building of the temple. It was a little kingdom of its own, almost an island, severed from the rest by the rushing river Tamar, that made of all England beyond it a strange country. The "for-signer" with his alien tongue came not over the border, and the Cornish tongue, so akin to the Welsh, was the only language of the people.
The nineteenth century, the bringer of progress, saw the Tamar bridged by the railway which brings London down to Cornwall in a few hours. "The wall is down which parted their fathers," and England and Cornwall are at one, though Cornwall rightly holds in remembrance the dignity of its ancient position. It is a fair kingdom of legend and tradition, where fuchsias and other flowers of a warmer country grow all the year round, and hydrangeas bloom in every cottage garden.
In the farthest corner of this Cornish "end of the earth" is Penzance, for six centuries the market town of the villages round about. It is a market town still, and a busier one than in the days when the turnpike road stopped short at Falmouth, when "there was only one cart in the town," says the chronicler, "and if a carriage appeared in the street it attracted universal attention."
If market days were quiet there was plenty of other excitement provided, for

so eventful has been the history of Penzance in the past that little of the original town is left. A visit from the Spaniards in 1595, the only time they ever landed in England, left it so much the worse that it had to be completely rebuilt, and a century later the entry of the parliamentarians necessitated some further renovations. The various pirates who made life rather exciting in those days by their little excursions round the coast did not omit Penzance, though some of them seem to have been almost as mild in their behavior as those in the place.
In the year 1760, runs the tale, a large ship of strange appearance was seen off the coast of Newlyn, and presently ran ashore. The people of Penzance, watching from the town, beheld, to their amazement, some curious creatures step ashore, each wearing a fez and clad in garments weird to their eyes. Great was the to-do; drums were beat and bells rung and a company of citizens marched down to the beach to interview these unknown seafarers. They found a party of 172 men, who might be speaking double-Dutch for all they knew; therefore they made them prisoners all round, and as the men made no resistance, marched them quite pleasantly back to the town.
It was, doubtless, the most sensible thing to do, and as they seem to have been quite amiable, the townspeople got over their fright, and came in a crowd to have a look at them. Finally, they were discovered to be Algerian corsairs, whose captain had missed his way in the rough seas, and with native kindness the people of Penzance procured a man-of-war and sent them back to Algiers.
So much for pirates. The Penzance of today does not seem as if it could ever have known pirates, Spaniards or other uninvited guests. It does not appear to

be old, but is clean and pleasant and endowed with a certain quaintness that seems to belong to a fishing town. It looks over the waters of Mount's bay to where the railway, running along the shore, links it with the world beyond. This railway has helped to make it the thriving town it is today.
MEXICANS DIFFER ON MEETING PLACE
EL PASO, Tex.—To hold a peace conference federals decided that the place of meeting be Ahumada, between Juarez and Chihuahua City. It is offered to withdraw the federal garrison and allow the rebels to occupy the town. The rebels insist on Guadalupe on the Texas border, 30 miles east of El Paso, as the point of meeting.
Manuel A. Lujan, who was General Orozco's representative at Washington, arrived here Sunday from Los Angeles, Cal. He will visit Guadalupe today to confer with General Salazar.
AUSTIN, Tex.—Applications for release from the custody of the United States troops at El Paso have been received at the federal courts here from 10 Mexicans. The applicants allege they were unarmed and wounded when taken into custody by United States troops.
VERA CRUZ, Mex.—The Wheeling is in port and exchange of official visits is booked today.
MARSHALSHIP SEEKER INDORSED SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Gov. William Sulzer has given his indorsement to the candidacy of Daniel Gray of Syracuse for United States marshal for the northern district of New York at \$5000 a year.

ASSOCIATION FAVORS U. S. COOPERATION IN ROAD BUILDING

WASHINGTON—Formal approval of the policy of federal cooperation with the states in highway construction and maintenance characterized the annual meeting of the board of directors of the American Highway Association held in Washington this week. The decision is important to every state interested in the improvement of its public roads.
Until the present time the American Highway Association has not, through its board, taken a stand on the question of federal aid except by resolution at the annual road congress in which it pledged its association to the congressional joint committee. Its efforts have been confined to educational and advisory work in the states and assisting in drafting uniform laws for highways.
An invitation to confer with the joint committee of Congress investigating whether federal aid would be practicable and, if so, what form it should take undoubtedly led the board of directors of the American Highway Association to follow the meeting of the board of members conferred with Senator Bourne of Oregon, chairman of the joint congressional committee, and his fellow members of that committee, in response to the invitation extended sometime ago.
The members of the board of directors who were present at the annual meeting were Logan Waller Page, president of the association, also director of the United States office of public roads; W. W. Finley, president of the Southern railway, chairman of the association's executive committee; Alfred Noble, past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; J. M. Goodell; George C. Diehl, chairman of the good roads board of the American Automobile Association; A. G. Batchelder, chairman of the executive committee of the American Automobile Association; George W. Ceeley, state highway engineer of Minnesota; J. P. Nelson, representing the C. & O. Railway Company; Jesse Taylor, president Ohio Good Roads Federation; and A. H. Huston of Columbus, Ohio.
The consensus of their opinion was that there should be federal cooperation in highway construction and that the best results could be obtained by improving those main highways which carry the greatest volume of tonnage and serve the largest number of people with an equitable distribution of such highway improvement among the states.
TOWN PLANS COAL FETE
LYKENS, Pa.—The diamond jubilee anniversary of the first coal mining in Lykens valley will be celebrated by the citizens of Lykens and vicinity. Exercises will begin on June 30. The Board of Trade has decided upon the Chau-tauqua

GREAT ARENA IN ICELAND FORMED BY AN UPHEAVAL



(Sketched specially for the Monitor)

Asbyrgi, a strange landscape in Iceland

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Of all the wonders of Iceland Asbyrgi is unquestionably the greatest. Yet it is rarely visited, because of the long ride it involves, 10 hours at the least from Husavik, the nearest seaport on the north coast. Besides this, most of the books on Iceland refer to her past history, and describe localities rich in legend and romance; while Asbyrgi, lying remote from the historic field, is left to the attention of those who study things of nature.
This great arena is the result of a convulsion that must have shaken the island to its foundations, and is prehistoric. The pastureslands immediately above it give no hint of its proximity; and at the entrance the scene that meets the eye comes as a surprise. On all sides, except the east, rise perpendicular cliffs that sweep round in a great semi-circle, the summits showing the level from which the grassy floor within has fallen. According to Lock the height, at its greatest, is 400 feet, and the amphitheater enclosed is divided down its center by two walls of lava, each 300 feet thick. Starting from the seaward side they gradually slope upwards towards the west till they meet at a point more than 300 feet above the plain. The angle thus formed resembles the letter V, or the prow of a boat, and is most clearly discernible from the east, where both ends sink down to the level; and the enterprising visitor may ride his horse along the summit of either side to its extremity. The tops of these walls are covered with turf, but the sides, of a light pinkish color, hardly afford a foothold for plants of any kind, being smooth and polished as if recently hewn. This very striking landmark was formed by the subsidence of a vast mass of rock that formerly filled the valley, and is supposed to have overlain a subterranean channel.
At the innermost side of the enclosure, where the cliffs are highest and face the sea, is a small lake or pool, and a birch

wood, the trees of larger growth than usual, but having the stems and branches bent downwards, flattened by the weight of drifts. The echo here is very good. What wonder that the Icelandic of the far distant past, the inhabitant of the Holy Isle, awed by the majesty of nature's own architecture, called the place Asbyrgi, or "God's Enclosure!" The name of Odin meant for him the one God that inhabiteth eternity, whom it was forbidden to think of as dwelling in temples made with hands. Yet here, in the solemn stillness of this grand colosseum, he must have felt himself brought in touch with the Infinite.
From the Voluspa, a poem dating from 508 and translated into English by Samuel Laing, as well as from Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," we know that the ancient and primitive religion of Scandinavia presented a high ideal; but it was very soon lost, giving place to a Pantheon of heathen deities; and a later tradition declares Asbyrgi to be the hoof-print of Odin's horse.
The ride through this weird valley is most impressive, and the scene one which no picture can adequately portray. The whole surrounding region is remarkable for the savage wildness of its scenery, bearing witness to great volcanic disturbance and "the strife of nature." The flat topped hill owes its outline to another cause. Such hills, often occurring in ranges having had their peaks apparently shaven off, are a characteristic feature of Iceland. It has been shown by experts that they are far older than the surrounding table-lands of lava, differing entirely from these in their construction; and Sir Alexander Geikie, the well known geologist, believes them to be the last vestige of a platform that at one time extended between Scotland and Iceland.
CANAL 50 MILES LONG
From deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific the Panama canal will be 50 miles in length.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders
WASHINGTON—Lieut. C. F. Smith, detached command the Alert, to command the F-1.
Lieut. (junior grade) J. W. Lewis, detached the Annapolis, continue naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Lieut. (junior grade) J. B. Howell, detached command the F-1 to the Annapolis.
Ensign W. R. Munroe, detached the Alert, to command the F-3.
Ensign J. M. R. Smith, detached the Virginia, to the Panther.
Movements of Naval Vessels
The Arkansas, the Lebanon and the Nashville are at Guacanayabo bay.
The Whipple, the Paul Jones, the Preble, the Stewart and the Truxu are at San Diego.
The Eagle is at Guantanamo.
The Yankton left Guantanamo for Cristobal.
The Tonopah, the Castine, the D-1,

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

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Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
Jennie Marzynski, 104 Elliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 181 Washington.
P. E. Richardson, 335 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 77 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonnell, 30 Meridian st.
Miss J. Anne Taylor, 270 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON
Howard Frisbie, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 95 West Broadway.

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BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 235 Washington st.
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CAMBRIDGE
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

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P. L. Benneke, 60 Massachusetts ave.

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W. D. Paine, 229 Washington st.
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S. H. Hunt, 104 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. Ochs & Co., 181 Bowdoin st.

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M. B. French, 434 Broadway.
J. W. McDaniel, 124 Main st.

FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.
FITCHBURG
J. W. McDaniel, 124 Main st.

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James H. Little, Hyde Pk. ave.
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Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.

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ALL-ROUND PRINTER (cylinder press) in Connecticut, \$12-13 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted; white, unmarried; familiar with steel tempering, lathe work, machinery, position, Alberta wheat farm; 4 with board and lodging; call or write, C. D. PRESTON, Y. M. C. A., 1181 North St., Boston.

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OUTSIDE CUTTERS, insular cleaners and insular sorters. Apply W. H. STEVENS CO., 806 Elm st., Manchester, N. H.

SALESMAN wanted for shirt department. Apply by letter only, HARRY G. EMERY, 104 Main st., Boston.

TINSMITH wanted; Scotchman or Englishman preferred; must be first-class workman and capable of doing fine work; good wages and good position. Apply to H. L. BALDWIN, 104 Main st., Boston.

WANTED—Man used to spinning hair, temples and other fibers into ropes. Address JOSEPH KELLY HAIR CO., 104 Main st., Boston.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

POWER STITCHERS (experienced on rubber shoes) in Watertown, \$3-30 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POWER STITCHERS on children's dresses, piece work, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

RELIABLE WHITE WOMAN wanted for Tuesday mornings to do laundry work; call from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. PACKARD, 10 Tappan st., Roslindale, Mass.

SECOND GIRL (Protestant) in city, \$3 week, room and board, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SECOND MAID, Protestant, to assist with two children in home in Groverville, Mass.; good wages; call or write, H. B. 4331 or call E. R. Peckerman, 311 Hill st., Boston, evenings, or mornings.

STRAW OPERATORS on all fine braids; new factory, new Wilcox & Gibbs machines; located in attractive culture of New York. Address: MAXIM & MAXIM CO., Stamford, Conn.

TYPIST to do mimeograph work in West Roxbury, good wages, call or write, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATERSSES AND CHAMBERMAIDS for city, \$2-25 day, 10 years experience, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Good steady woman to assist in home housework; 2 in family; good home in country. Address A. E. BERNHARDT, New Bedford, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced waitress, must be first-class. ORIENTAL GARMENT CO., 16 Beach st., Boston.

WANTED—Woman about 40 to do general housework; small family; good home and pleasant surroundings, in the country. Address L. WESTERLY, 104 Main st., Boston.

WANTED—Young girl as mother's helper. Mrs. M. ROSE, 121 Thordike st., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—Good landlady for a home school; country woman; no other need apply; at once, WOBURN DAILY TIMES, Woburn, Mass.

WANTED—A girl for general housework who understands plain cooking; good wages; home nights if preferred, Mrs. E. S. PHILIPS, 19 Brent st., Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED—Strong Protestant woman for general housework; good wages; good plain cook and neat; house has all modern conveniences; no laundry; would consider two women for all the work. Address, MISS A. L. ANTHES, 65 Bedford st., Boston.

WANTED—Girl for light housework; 3 in family, 2 adults, 1 child. JOSEPH N. SHAFER, 107 Weymouth ave., Melrose, Mass.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; good wages and home for a desirable person. Address Mrs. C. H. NUTTING, 104 Main st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced chambermaid to go outside of Boston; must have good references. HOTEL MARTIN, Westbury, N. Y.

WANTED—Young woman for general housework; small family; Swedish girl preferred. Address, HOSMER, 15 Warren st., West Medford.

WANTED—Protestant girl as cook and landlady in family of 4; references required. Address, Mrs. J. W. BART, 104 Main st., Boston.

WANTED—Capable woman for general housework; wages \$5 per week. Mrs. L. P. ALPHEA, 104 Main st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework in small family; apply with references to Mrs. J. BULLEN, 254 Porter st., Melrose, Mass.

WANTED—Two wood pattern makers. WATERS PATTERN & MODEL CO., 104 Main st., Boston.

YOUNG GIRL, mother's helper, to assist in housework; excellent washing. Mrs. C. A. SCHMITZ, 104 Main st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY (white) to wait on table for dinner only; no other need apply; compensation, \$1.00 per hour. Address, MISS MARY, 104 Main st., Boston.

YOUNG BRIGHT GIRL wanted to learn the trade of bookbinding; good wages; call or write, FRANCES L. HAMMOND, 420 Boylston st., Boston.

ACCOUNTANT—First-class Junior, 20 years experience, good references, willing to accept position elsewhere, at 60 cents per hour; references O. K.; would accept position elsewhere, FRANK SHELLEY, 347 Washington st., Boston.

AMERICAN (38) speaking Spanish fluently, wishes to travel Latin America for 6 months; good references; call or write, FRANK C. CARLETON, 104 Main st., Boston.

HONEST, CAPABLE COLORED MAN would like general or porter's work; must be assistant janitor; kindly call or write, A. H. BAILEY, 33 Claremont pk., Boston.

ARCH DRAFTSMAN (junior) and mechanical and civil engineers (20); single; residence W. Roxbury; \$8-12 week; willing to go out of town; graduate Mechanical Art; has had 4 months' practical experience; wants best references; call or write, FRANK SHELLEY, 347 Washington st., Boston.

ATTENDANT OR COMPANION—Position desired by single middle-aged man; refined, kind hearted, cheerful, handy, trustworthy; best references; call or write, B. G. BOWEN, 40 Cumberland ave., Portland, Me.

ATTENDANT desired employment; best of references. Address, CHAS. FRED JAMES, 42 Andrew st., Lynn, Mass.

A YOUNG MAN (18) desires position of any kind with opportunity of advancement; call or write, JAMES M. WALKER, 33 Somerville ave., Somerville, Mass.

BAKER, all-round man, steady and temperate; wishes position as baker or pastry cook in hotel, restaurant or bakery. CHARLES G. HYDER, 51 Malden st., Boston.

BANK OR OFFICE WORK, BOOK-KEEPER, German, desires position; 4 years' experience; American; good references; best references; call or write, ALVIN BEYERMAN, 616 Massachusetts st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH (foreman), or annealing, age 45, married, res. Worcester; go anywhere in N. E. states. Mention 3671. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, 25 years' experience, Rosbury, \$17-20 week. Address, 8673, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, all-round office man of wide experience wants immediate work; good correspondent, quick, accurate and reliable; references, mention 3671. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY (15) anxious to learn dress position with machinist, architect, auto repair, electric or phone wire, or any good trade. Address, JOSEPH CONROY, Washington st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER (real estate or insurance work preferred), age 41, married, residence Rosbury, \$10-15 week; high school graduate; commercial graduate; good business ability; formerly in business for himself; can furnish best of references; mention 3671. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY (15) anxious to learn dress position with machinist, architect, auto repair, electric or phone wire, or any good trade. Address, JOSEPH CONROY, Washington st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKBINDER, Scotch, strictly temperate, desires situation; used to best class of stationery work; can furnish best of references; call or write, GLENROSS, 467 Salem st., Malden, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER (assistant), cost or time clerk; age 26, single, residence Rosbury; willing to consider any position; 10 years' experience; grammar and high school graduate; mention 8667, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUTLER OR HOUSEMAN—Position wanted by a young man with good references. PHILIP H. SUMMERS, 22 Garden st., Boston.

CARPENTER—Practical and theoretical education; carpenter wishes employment; willing to consider any position; 10 years' experience; call or write, CARL KLAASSEN, 330 Crown st., Boston.

CAPABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN desires position of any kind with opportunity of advancement. GEO. F. CAMPBELL, 104 Main st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, desires a position with a private family or garage; will do all own repairs and can furnish best of references; experience on all different makes of cars for 3 years. JOHN BRIDGE, 341 Winslow st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wants situation; good references; strictly temperate, some knowledge of French and stenography. L. FRANKS, 2 Village st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) desires position in private family, best references; desired position in private family or automobile office; careful driver; best of references. Address, S. L. SLOAN, 6 Aurora ave., Edgewood, R. I.

CHAUFFEUR and coachman or choreman (27) desires situation in private family; best references; desired position in private family or automobile office; careful driver; best of references. Address, S. L. SLOAN, 6 Aurora ave., Edgewood, R. I.

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CHAUFFEUR (colored), speaks Spanish, English, experienced, careful driver, has toured abroad, desires position with private family, best references; desired position in private family or automobile office; careful driver; best of references. Address, S. L. SLOAN, 6 Aurora ave., Edgewood, R. I.

CHAUFFEUR (white) would like position with private family, best references; desired position in private family or automobile office; careful driver; best of references. Address, S. L. SLOAN, 6 Aurora ave., Edgewood, R. I.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

UNUSUALLY COMPETENT WOMAN desires position as stenographer, typewriter, or bookkeeper; references: Mrs. W. M. VICKERS, 330 Hyde Park av., Suite 3, Boston.

VISITING MANUFACTORER desires employment; references: Mrs. M. MERRILL, 200 Columbus av., Suite 4, Boston.

VISITING TEACHER desires employment; references: Mrs. M. MERRILL, 200 Columbus av., Suite 4, Boston.

WANTED: By an American lady of middle age, position as stenographer, typewriter, or bookkeeper; references: Mrs. M. MERRILL, 200 Columbus av., Suite 4, Boston.

WANTED: day work for Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; any kind of housework or cooking; 15c an hour and carfare; good references; address: CRAIG, 80 Hammond ter., S. 1, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED: Housekeeper's position by lady in small refined family. Call N. M. VINCENT, 41 Astor st., Suite 11, Boston; phone B. 3508-Morning or evening.

WANTED, at once, situation; good references; penman, cook, laundress, housekeeper; references: Call E. F. PREBLE, 152 Shawmut av., Boston.

WANTED: Position as attendant to elderly person by Protestant woman; excellent references. MISS MAY JAMES, 100 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED: Positions as church soloists, either soprano or alto. Please apply in person or by mail to MISS LUCY FERRIS, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED: By a middle-aged American woman, a position as working housekeeper for one or two persons; references: Address L. BOARDMAN, 109 W. Emerson st., Melrose, Mass.

WANTED: Good position as stenographer or private secretary; have had long experience; references: MISS C. K. JOHN, 80 N. State st., Boston.

WANTED: Position as cashier; only responsible position and good wages accepted. MISS C. FERRY, 15 Revere av., Roslindale, Mass.

WHITE WOMAN wants work afternoons from 3 to 5, cleaning, etc., in one or more places; honest and reliable; references: Address MRS. MARGARET NEILAN, Gen. Del., Back Bay P. O., Boston.

WOMAN would like work cleaning or washing or ironing; references: Address MRS. B. B. BROWN, 100 W. 12th st., Boston.

WOMAN would like position as practical attendant by doctor or nurse; any kind of housework. Address ANNIE DIMMICK, 48 Dover st., Boston.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN would like light housework; care of apartments, etc. H. E. REYNOLDS, 18 Davenport st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN (student) would like care of ladies' wardrobe or few hours work each day of week. Call E. F. REYNOLDS, 18 Davenport st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY would like position as companion or attendant; references: Address MRS. CLARA YOUNG, 141 Millet st., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG LADY wishes morning work or housework; references: Address N. L. PUGH, 95 Camden st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG LADY desires position as waitress where the home is healthy. MISS FRANCES RECORD, care Mrs. Clara E. Choate, 48 Newbury st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as waitress in store or 2 days a week (Thursday and Friday) day work. SERENA FORD, 61 Kendall st., Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

DAIRY FARM-Competent man wants position as manager or otherwise; willing to board help. HENRY LEMMON, Berlin, N. J.

EDUCATED AMBITIOUS YOUTH (19) attending school four afternoons of each week would like employment in any capacity for rest of week. Write M. V. SIM, 408 E. 70th st., New York.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, experienced, certified, open for position of office manager, accountant, auditor, bookkeeper, secretary; highest and satisfactory references; American experience. A. LAMBERT, 100 Madison st., New York.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER, familiar with office detail work; up-to-date labor-saving systems; good correspondence management of office and agency forces; possesses initiative, tact and diplomacy; exceptional references. H. E. CROOK, Westfield, N. J.

FOREMAN-Experienced man on all branches of construction; position; references: FLOYD ELLIS, 50 South st., Rochester, N. Y.

MANAGER AND SALESMAN-A skilled mechanic; wants difficult office or road position; acquainted with advanced business methods; two employees, 18 years experience; references: Address: MISS M. H. HURRICAN, 342 W. 48th st., New York.

DRUMMER-Experienced man by the day; CARRIE SMITH, 235 W. 63d st., Apt. 31, New York.

DRUMMER-First class, 1 year's experience; references: MRS. E. GARDNER, 16 W. 31st st., New York.

GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by young lady; neat and refined; best references. MISS HANNAH R. BUTLER, 646 Columbus av., between 91st and 92d sts., New York.

HAIRDRESSER desires employment in ladies' hair; references: MRS. L. LOEB, 4307 Elms av., Chicago; phone Drexel 1067.

WANTED-Maid for general housework; references: MRS. ARTHUR G. SAYLES, Glenview, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ADVERTISING-College graduate, I. C. S. advertising training, desires position as copy writer or advertiser; references: Address: MRS. GREENLAW, JR., 300 W. 6th st., Columbia, Tenn.

ATHLETIC YOUNG MAN, well educated, 22 years, desires position as traveling companion to party traveling in out of the way places of the globe. CHAS. H. MOORE, 224 Columbia, Tenn.

BOOKKEEPER or office manager, correspondence and accounting; position desired by experienced man. OLIVER EVANS, 322 E. 10th st., New York.

CAPABLE MAN desires permanent position in a cold storage plant; steady and reliable; 15 years experience; references: Address: MRS. GREENWOOD, P. O. Box 217, Lake Mills, Wis.

CARPENTER, contractor of ability, is desirous of position in building or construction of southern locality; references: W. L. WHITLAW, 5007 Euclid av., Suite 27, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHAUFFEUR with 5 years' exp. desires position with private family; have written references; references: Address: MRS. B. L. HARRISON, 416 W. Harrison st., Chicago.

CLERK-Young man (21), four years' experience office routine, desires position as clerk; references: Address: MRS. J. F. HAEGER, 532 Melrose st., Chicago; phone Graceland 4.

CUSTOM CUTTER, 15 years' experience, desires position; would leave city. JOHN N. GRIMM, 613 Barry av., Chicago.

STEVE EMBRICH, 1648 Alameda st., Lakewood, O.

ELECTRICIAN-Young man; 18 years' experience in electrical work; references: Address: MRS. A. L. ALDRICH, 70 N. California av., Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AND SOLICITOR-Salary for commission; also long and successful experience in commercial work; references: Address: MRS. F. FUHMANN, 353 W. 20th st., New York.

GOODMAN or salesman-Middle-aged man, married, desires position with first-class house; strictly temperate and a will; references: Address: MRS. M. W. CALKINS, 6226 Lakewood av., Chicago.

MANAGER for vegetarian institution; man (40) well qualified and good references; references: Address: MRS. F. W. THOMAS, 328 E. 37th st., 2d fl., Chicago.

SITUATION wanted by young woman with child 2 years of age; competent housekeeper and cook. MRS. F. WORTHY, 11 Imperial bldg., Chicago.

SITUATION wanted by competent middle-aged American woman as housekeeper to a family; references: Address: MRS. MARIE FRANCIS, 1722 Adams st., Chicago.

SITUATION wanted by lady in private family 2 days a week. Address: MRS. INGER NASS, 6018 Carpenter st., Chicago.

SOPHANO with large experience wishes engagement in church choir; references: Address: MRS. F. WORTHY, 11 Imperial bldg., Chicago.

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EASTERN STATES

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ATTENDANT-Practical woman desires position; references: ELLEN GINGLY, 195 Newton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeping and capable taking full charge of office; 8 years with one party; best references; apply by letter only. KATE M. CAMPBELL, 153 Edgecombe av., New York city.

BY COMPETENT D. E. BOOKKEEPER-Position in San Francisco where ability and trustworthiness will be appreciated. New York city references from best hotels or commercial firms. CAROLINE L. ALBERT, 640 Madison av., New York.

COMPETENT COLORED GIRL, wants mending by the day or half day work and take washing home; references: apply by letter only. MRS. JOSEPH, 32 135th st., New York city.

CORSET-Saleslady capable of taking charge of store wishes position with good house. MISS EUGENIE GOEBEL, 101 E. 34th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER (colored), experienced, desires employment; by day, fond of dressmaking in factory. F. A. BOYD, 88 W. 144th st., New York city.

DRESSMAKER, dressmaker cutter and trimmer, desires work by the day; \$2.50 per day; MISS M. H. HURRICAN, 342 W. 48th st., New York.

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SITUATION wanted by competent middle-aged American woman as housekeeper to a family; references: Address: MRS. MARIE FRANCIS, 1722 Adams st., Chicago.

SITUATION wanted by lady in private family 2 days a week. Address: MRS. INGER NASS, 6018 Carpenter st., Chicago.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

WANTED-Young man to do ordinary farm work on stock farm; very little money; good wages, permanent employment. Address: WILLIAM G. BELL, Mora Springs, Ind.; R. No. 3.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEWORK-White girl for general housework; good home, small family. GEO. THORNY, 4023 Cedar av., Philadelphia.

THREE DEMONSTRATORS and salesladies of most appearance for city or road work; \$10 per week; to start at once; 10 a. m. CHAS. HOFFMAN, 418 N. Water st., Chicago.

WANTED-Thoroughly competent day bookkeeper; unusual opportunity for right woman. Full particulars please address: Mrs. A. D. D. Secty, 220 N. Clinton st., Chicago.

WANTED-Light factory help; steady; no overtime; references: Address: HAIR PAD CO., 446 S. State st., 2d floor, Chicago.

WANTED-Good sewing girl and dressmaker; references: Address: MISS M. H. HURRICAN, 342 W. 48th st., New York.

WANTED-Reliable, capable woman for general housework in five-room apartment; no overtime; references: Address: MISS M. H. HURRICAN, 342 W. 48th st., New York.

WANTED-Experienced nurserymaid or nursery governess to care for two children, 2 and 5 years; references required. Address: MRS. J. L. LILLER, Central av., Box 707, Glenview, Ill.

WANTED-Girl or woman to assist in general housework in steam-heated flat; able and reliable; no objection to traveling. MISS P. F. STEVENS, 109 5th st., Hinsdale, Ill.

COMPANION to elderly couple or one lone woman; will leave city; further information communicate with: L. MORRIS, 2550 Auburn av., Cincinnati.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced, familiar with circularizing and advertising; references: Address: MRS. J. L. LILLER, Central av., Box 707, Glenview, Ill.

DRESSMAKER desires employment in home; MISS LAURA HANSEN, 3217 Wentworth av., Chicago.

ENGLISH WOMAN (40) wants work in apartment; good cook and housekeeper; no laundry; \$35. M. JACOBSON, 3040 Ashland av., Chicago.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wishes to sew out by the day; graduate in cutting and modeling; experienced and thoroughly reliable; references: Address: MRS. G. P. MADDOCKS, 1721 Neilson st., Chicago, Ill.

GERMAN-Italian would like sewing in private family from 9 to 5; Gilbert, 751 Champlain av., Chicago. Phone Wentworth 10.

HOUSEWORK, without laundry, wanted by young colored girl; references: please apply to: MRS. J. L. LILLER, Central av., Box 707, Glenview, Ill.

POSITION as private secretary or high grade stenographer desired by young man; 8 years' experience; thoroughly competent, with best references; salary \$20. CAROLINA NORMAN, 1547 Farwell av., Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as housekeeper where family are away through the day; good cook; Woodlawn preferred. MRS. J. L. LILLER, Central av., Box 707, Glenview, Ill.

PROOFREADER, 5 years' experience, wants position on job work or newspaper. Address: CAROL L. STAFFORD, 208 Morrell av., Grand Rapids, Mich.

RELIABLE YOUNG LADY (23) desires employment in Cleveland, O., as governess to children; speaks English and German; experienced; good references. LOUISE SCHAEFER, 1207 Marlowe av., Lakewood, O.

RELIABLE young woman of refinement and ability desires position as secretary; capable of handling correspondence with ease; references: Address: MRS. C. L. FUKER, 631 Champlain av., Chicago.

SITUATION wanted by colored woman; housework, sewing and mending by day. Address: MRS. M. W. COOK, 300 Michigan blvd., Chicago.

SITUATION wanted by young woman with child 2 years of age; competent housekeeper and cook. MRS. F. WORTHY, 11 Imperial bldg., Chicago.

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

WANTED-Position by competent day man in any line of furniture; can furnish the best of references. B. H. BRENN, 1200 N. 1st st., Chicago.

WANTED-Work on farm by married man; can give good references. LEE HONEY, 104 N. Central av., Urbana, Ill.

WANTED-Position as clerk in office. BRENN, 1200 N. 1st st., Chicago.

WANTED-Position as salesman, 12 years' exp. in contracting and general selling; good work preferred; capable of taking responsible position. J. M. VANDENBERG, 934 Cherry st., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED-Position as editor and manager of a live weekly newspaper anywhere South or West. R. M. HORN, Sandusky, N. Y.

WANTED-By man with family, position on farm; can do all farm work; references: Address: D. S. RICHARDSON, Beecher, Ill.

WELL EDUCATED YOUNG MAN desires position with real estate or investment firm; references: Address: MISS M. H. HURRICAN, 342 W. 48th st., New York.

WANTED-Experienced nurserymaid or nursery governess to care for two children, 2 and 5 years; references required. Address: MRS. J. L. LILLER, Central av., Box 707, Glenview, Ill.

WANTED-Girl or woman to assist in general housework in steam-heated flat; able and reliable; no objection to traveling. MISS P. F. STEVENS, 109 5th st., Hinsdale, Ill.

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RELIABLE young woman of

ENDOWED THEATER AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY IS PLAN OF ADVOCATE

Establishment of an endowed theater at Harvard University by its alumni, a plan which "still remains untried in this country," with Prof. George P. Baker, head of Harvard's dramatic course, as leader, is urged by the Harvard Advocate in its current issue. The aim of such a theater would be to carry out the ideals towards which the New Theater in New York aimed and failed because, it is said, the support came from subscription and not endowment; and to make it possible for the compositions of future playwrights to be produced in a real studio.

Ernest Bernbaum, English instructor, says: "If the Harvard theater can once be founded, the brilliant leadership and the enthusiastic loyalty which have accomplished so much may be trusted to make it serve the highest practicable ideals."

In part the appeal of the Harvard Advocate is as follows:

"If we are ever to have a national dramatic genius, if we are ever to write plays of national and universal long-remembering human interest, surely the condition of subservience to popular opinion must be overcome. Where do we find a plot which will not be threadbare in 20 years? And why is it that no American theater has ever started a change in these conditions? Simply because no American theater has ever been able to afford it. None is independently affluent. There is no theater in America sufficiently well off financially to dare either to develop the popular taste or to experiment with new types of drama."

"Where shall the new educational theater arise? Where, if not in Harvard University, where Professor Baker's labors have placed the drama ahead of its position in any university in the world? The necessary funds have been collected for a Harvard music building. Why not for a Harvard theater?"

"Stand up, alumni, and prepare to dig deep into your pockets! For unless Harvard bestirs herself, the honor of being the first university to own and endow its own theater will pass to another institution."

FLOATING ART PALACE PROPOSED FOR N. Y. CITY

NEW YORK—Robert Paine, a sculptor, has designed plans for a floating civic arts building, which, he recommends, shall be anchored off the Battery, containing schools of art and the crafts, spacious well lighted galleries and a great civic theater for concerts and high class plays at popular prices, or for "town hall" discussions of matters of vital importance to the people.

The plans and a model will be placed on view at the Architectural League's exhibition, which will be opened Feb. 2. Mr. Paine said Sunday that there is nothing visionary about his scheme, as engineers have assured him that the construction of his remarkable building is perfectly feasible. The only obstacles in the way of the floating structure are the funds to build and permission from the city and the consent of the war department to tie up to the Battery wall.

For several years art societies and individuals have discussed the project of bringing about the erection of a civic arts building.

NO OPPOSITION TO COLLEGE HOLDING MORE PROPERTY

Col. Edward H. Haskell appeared before the legislative committee on education at the State House this morning to urge that the amount of property which the trustees of the American College for Girls at Constantinople are authorized to hold be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$6,000,000. He said the work of the college is growing constantly, many persons of wealth are becoming interested in it, and as a result bequests have been offered which the trustees are unable to accept because of the limitation upon the property which they are authorized to hold. There was no opposition.

EVERYDAY ART IS LECTURE TOPIC

"Everyday Art" was the topic upon which Huger Elliott spoke at the first of a series of 10 Saturday lectures at the art museum. He pointed out that to be truly a pleasing work of art a thing must not only be beautiful, but must also be the result of clear logical thinking by the artist.

He referred to the South station as a work of art, and criticized the bronze doors of the public library because, although they have beautiful panels, they have no place for knobs. He praised the old colonial style of house furnishings.

HENRY C. LONG TO LECTURE
BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The Progressive party of the Bridgewater town hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 29. Henry C. Long of Boston will deliver a lecture on the Panama canal, and Mrs. Celia J. White will speak on equal suffrage. Representative Cleveland A. Chandler will preside.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

READING

Souhegan lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Lester K. Pratt; vice-grand, Arthur W. Bancroft; recording secretary, James C. Nichols; financial secretary, Benjamin Y. Smith; treasurer, George F. Buck; warden, Preston F. Nichols; conductor, Hugh M. Turner; chaplain, Edward L. French; R. S. N. G., George L. Pratt; L. S. N. G., Wilbur C. Cummings; R. S. V. G., Charles N. Bruntorn; L. S. V. G., Earl N. Colby; R. S. S., E. M. Bemis; L. S. S., Harry E. Eames; inside guard, H. I. Laumann; outside guard, Chester W. McDougall.

The annual business meeting, supper and election of officers of the Meadowbrook Golf Club will take place tonight.

MEDFORD

Medford Trust Company is planning to move into its new building March 1.

As a committee on photographs, the senior class of the high school has elected Ernest Early, George Kerr, Clifford Burnham, Willis Fitch, Jan Friis, Samuel Bradish, Maurice Tyler, Miss Lucy Reed, Miss Margaret Moore, Miss Maude Price, Miss Florence Tinkham and Miss Jennie McClellan.

The Progressive Club will meet this evening in Bolton hall. Prof. A. B. Hart of Harvard will be the speaker.

Samuel C. Lawrence camp, Sons of Veterans, has installed officers.

ARLINGTON

William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has issued permits to H. E. Gameter to build a two family house for Charles Grossmith on Fairview avenue, to Andrew John to build a garage for Walter K. Hutchinson on Appleton street, to W. S. Edwards to build a one-family house on Crescent Hill avenue.

QUINCY

Quincy Women's Club holds its annual musicale in Music hall this afternoon.

The Rev. E. H. Mohr of Norwood occupied the pulpit of the Wollaston Methodist Episcopal church Sunday.

REVERE

Neptune lodge, I. O. O. F., assisted by members of the Bay State and Richard W. Drown lodges of Lynn, will confer the third degree Tuesday evening.

BOSTON TEACHERS PLAN TO PRESENT SHAKESPEARE PLAY

With the assistance of Edward Vroom, actor and playwright, until recently of Drury Lane theater, London, teachers of Boston are planning to give a production of "The Merchant of Venice" at Jordan hall Feb. 24. A meeting has been called by the drama committee of the Boston Teachers Club, Miss Lotta Clark, chairman, for tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 in the assembly hall of the public library building. According to the present plan teachers and their friends are expected to take part. All teachers in Boston and its suburbs are urged to help make the production a success.

The production will be given for the benefit of former teachers. It has been found that a number of women who devoted their earlier years to the education of boys and girls are now in need.

CHAIRMAN RILEY GETS MORE POWER

Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, is to get more power under the new rules adopted by the committee. He is to name all of the 25 members of the executive committee, except the members ex-officio, the chairman, treasurer and secretary of the state committee. He picks one member from each of the congressional districts.

Upon the convention committees he names six at large of the 25. Then 10 are picked by the state committee, one from each district, and elected by the state committee. Three are the chairman, treasurer and secretary of the state committee.

PUBLIC DONATIONS HELD UP
WILMINGTON, Del.—Gen. Coleman Du Pont will withhold public contributions in Delaware until \$500,000 have been made up. He says: "The people have made the boulevard, that I have been thus prevented from building, cost me \$500,000 more than it should. I shall not contribute a dollar to any public purpose, until this sum has been made up." General Du Pont started to construct a boulevard to run from one end of Delaware to the other. Owners began suits to retain land. The Delaware supreme court decided, in his favor. The owners have appealed to the United States supreme court.

JOHN PAUL JONES HONORED
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Escorted by midshipmen, the body of John Paul Jones was transported from Bancroft hall and placed in the new crypt in the Naval Academy chapel Sunday. Services were conducted by Chaplain Scott of the naval academy and Chaplain U. G. B. Pierce of the United States Senate, who delivered the eulogy. Among those present were Secretary of the Navy Meyer, French Ambassador Jusserand and Governor Goldsboro.

Y. M. C. A. SEEKS MEMBERS
Malden Y. M. C. A. tomorrow evening will start a canvass for members. It is planned to double the membership before Feb. 4. The 10 team captains are: S. K. Nason, S. H. Scribner, Harvey L. Thompson, William W. Wescott, Herbert T. Lovell, Hervey King, William E. Wellington, Bernhard Bierweiler, Louis Haefner and Herbert E. Smith.

STONEHAM

These officers have been elected by Crescent chapter, O. E. S.: Worthy matron, Mrs. Josephine E. Arnold; worthy patron, George A. Packard; associate matron, Mrs. A. Hazel Price; secretary, Mrs. Ellen T. Roberts; treasurer, Mrs. Mae E. Middlebrook; conductress, Mrs. Hortense E. Packard; associate conductress, Mrs. Mary Healey; marshal, Mrs. Helen M. Downer; chaplain, Mrs. Bertha T. Wilson; organist, Mrs. Lucy D. Darling; Ada, Mrs. Sadie M. Moulton; Ruth, Miss L. Clare Price; Esther, Mrs. Christine M. Ambler; Martha, Mrs. Annie H. Munger; Electa, Mrs. Ellen Philoan; warden, Mrs. Margaret S. Lawson; sentinel, George E. Arnold.

EVERETT

Councilman Edward A. Hilton has announced his candidacy for the board of aldermen from ward 2.

Petitions signed by more than 800 residents are to be sent to the Elevated asking for an increase in the number of cars on the Woodlawn line and for the establishment of a new line of cars direct from Malden square through Everett square, Chelsea street and Ferry street.

CHELSEA

The Cary House Association will hold its annual meeting Feb. 22.

F. W. Bancroft speaks before the Girls' Club at their room in the Henry building this afternoon.

Seaboyer class of Mt. Bellingham church will hold ladies' night this evening.

Samaritan encampment, I. O. O. F., has installed officers.

WINCHESTER

Postmaster J. W. Richardson has prepared a report for the first half month of the parcel post business here. There were 328 outgoing parcels on which the postage amounted to \$40.28 and 852 parcels were received, the cost of delivery being \$18 for teams and \$16.80 for carriers. One delivery a day is made.

Under the auspices of the Winchester Equal Suffrage League an address is to be given Tuesday afternoon at the high school by Miss W. M. Winslow.

MELROSE

At the meeting of the Deliberative Assembly in Hawthorne hall Saturday evening the question of the referendum clause in the city charter, was discussed by P. W. Curry, and Alderman Edwin T. Clark, J. T. Nowell and F. T. Paddy.

LINGTON

The January meeting and supper of the East Lexington Men's Club takes place this evening in the vestry of the Unitarian Follen church.

Alonso E. Locke, president of the Lexington Historical Society, spoke on "Business and Business Methods" last evening at the Young People's Fraternity meeting at the Unitarian church.

DEDHAM

Teachers of Dedham high school will attend a conference of high school teachers, under the auspices of the state board of education at Mansfield, Jan. 31.

An evening class in civil service examinations will be formed at the Ames school, Jan. 30.

MALDEN

Maplewood Improvement Association has elected: President, Herbert O. Hall; vice-president, Henry C. Young; treasurer, Edward Dunn; secretary, Edward D. Bumstead.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

Organization of a North End Improvement League is now assured as 30 names have been secured of young men who have promised to give time and effort to making such a league a success. Letters have been sent out by a committee enlisting the support of North End residents, and next Sunday afternoon at the Civic Service house, 112 Salem street, there will be a meeting for formal organization and the outlining of a program of activity. The committee responsible for the calling of this meeting are Amos DeVitto, H. S. Raven, Rocco Leone, John A. Scanga, and Joseph Calabro.

The Saturday Evening Girls of Library Club House, 18 Hull street, are to have a concert in the North Bennet street hall on Wednesday evening. Last Friday they held a successful party. Mrs. Gibbs' folk dancing class gave an exhibition in Arlington recently.

Two of the features of the carnival planned by the Frances E. Willard settlement, 44 Chambers street, for Thursday evening, Feb. 20, at the Boston Arena, will be a match game of hockey and a German pantomime by Herr and Fraeulien Mueller.

Social Service House, 37 North Bennet street, is to have printed programs giving an outline of all club meetings for the season with the names of leaders and special speakers. Friday evening of each week has been set aside at North End Union, 20 Parmenter street, as amusement night for the Jewish, Italian and Polish boys under 15. The program is directed by George Evans. An Italian dancing class is held Wednesday evenings, and on the second Monday evening each month an Italian family party is held in the gymnasium. This is directed by Francesco Maigari. An assistant teacher for cooking and sewing class has been added to the force, and the standards of work in these classes raised. A card system for the boys' club meetings is being used now, by which it is possible to keep track of the attendance and work of

Classified Advertisements

RATES PER INCH—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.58. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 to 2 times (per insertion) \$1.68. For 3 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

REAL ESTATE

MEDFORD

FOR RENT at No. 7 Summer st.—8 room house; all modern conveniences; furnace heat; near steam and electric cars; rent \$25. J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

WINTER RESORTS

FLORIDA
Florida's Only Fireproof Hotel
Hotel Clarendon
Seminole, Daytona Station
and the Famous Beach. NOW OPEN.
Golf (9 holes, one of the best courses in the South), Tennis, Motoring, Horseback Riding, Sea Bathing, Fishing, etc. Rates reasonable. Descriptive booklet on request. Write to J. M. McKinnin, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

HOTELS INDIAN RIVER AND ROCKLEDGE NOW OPEN
Electric light and elevator, steam heat. All outside rooms, single and en suite, with and without bath; SOFT WATER SUPPLY; white help exclusively. GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, BOATING, SHOOTING AND FISHING, etc. Rates reasonable. Descriptive booklet on request. Write to J. M. McKinnin, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
For Booklets, address
Geo. F. Adams, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

RAILROADS OFFER ARBITRATION PLAN

NEW YORK—Reiteration of their willingness to submit to arbitration the demands of their locomotive firemen for increased wages and better working conditions is contained in a statement issued on Sunday on behalf of 54 eastern railroads.

The 30,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen evoted by these roads, are taking a strike vote.

In reply the roads in their statement declare they have signified to the men a willingness "to grant certain increases of wages." In addition, the statement declared:

"The railroads are prepared to arbitrate the present case independently by a board of five or seven men appointed by some such disinterested authorities as Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court and Dr. C. P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor, as was done in the engineers' case."

The break in the negotiations between the firemen and the roads, it was generally understood, came through differences as to the method of arbitration.

Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN PLANNED BY TOWN

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Final arrangements will be made tonight for a seven-day campaign in the interests of the Y. M. C. A. The campaign will open Wednesday night with a dinner to the 100 men and boys composing the teams and will be carried on in six districts. The team captains elected are William S. King, George R. Dingwell, J. Frank Anderson, Albert Woodburn, R. Philip Reid and R. Irving Mayer.

NEW ALIEN STATION PROPOSED
WASHINGTON—Representative Humphrey of Washington today asked an appropriation of \$750,000 for a new immigration station at Seattle, declaring that the Panama canal would turn a tide of immigration to the west coast.

REAL ESTATE—OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE

Farm consisting of 159 acres, near Posa, Okla.; has been cultivated for some years; estimated value \$40 per acre; good community. Address owner, G. R. TURLEY, 1427 Estes av., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—For reliable information regarding farm lands, improved, city property, business or residence, write McDUGALL & HOOKER, P. O. Box 193, Port Angeles, Wash.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

OCEAN VIEW at Coconut Grove—Lots on dredged channel to deep water; best building facilities on Biscayne Bay; map; description; terms. R. L. STEWART, Coconut Grove, Fla.

FARM LANDS—FLORIDA

FLORIDA LANDS—East coast truck and fruit lands; home of famous Indian River orange and grapefruit; adapted pecans, sugar cane, cotton and corn; free book on application. G. M. McKinnin, General Agent, Jacksonville, Fla.

VIRGINIA FARMS

VIRGINIA FARMS
Colonial estates, farms, orchards, hunting lodges and small homes in historic Albemarle and all other choice sections of the state; excellent investment to brokers. JOHN D. SAWYER, Keswick, Va.

ROOMS

NEWBURY ST., 217—Finely furnished rooms; bath on each floor; also rooms suitable for practitioners. Tel. B. B. 8414.

TO LET—Large attractive fur, front room in private family. Address 88 University rd., Brookline.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE—75 and 78 sunny rooms with board, steam heat, near electric; congenial surroundings. Telephone 228. MRS. G. COTTON.

R. B. WESTLAND AVE.—Large sunny, cozy room; with meals; in an apartment with elevator, for a business woman, with 3 other women. Add. K-4 Monitor office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—An established PLUMBING and HEATING BUSINESS in good Kansas city of 60,000; splendid opportunity for one or two journeymen with \$3500. Address JNO. E. ROSS, Independence, Kansas.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES

"BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE"—About middle of February will be free to enter into contract to handle metropolitan article through salesmen or personal solicitation on commission basis with drawing account. Thoroughly experienced man; references exchanged. G. F. SHEPARDSON, 211 East 45th st., Chicago. Phone Drexel 6375.

MAGAZINE AGENCIES

MAGAZINE AGENCIES—Ask for my booklet, "Best Bargains in Magazines," and save money on your subscriptions, new and renewals. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Glens Falls, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS

MAKE—SPARE—TIME—COUNT
THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER
Yours 3 months for \$4.00. From the manufacturers direct. THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Phone Main 102.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer
Registered Attorney
28 School St., Boston Established 29 Yrs.

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VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
626 Gurney bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

JOHN K. WARD
Attorney at Law
Olean, N. Y.

STEPHEN P. CUSHMAN
Attorney and Counselor at Law
15 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

De Forest M. Nelson Herbert W. Packard
NEICE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS
27-Mercantile Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

LAWYERS—MEXICO

WILLIAM WOCHATZ
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Apartado 5157, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

DENTISTRY

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
Tel. 910, 1290-149 Tremont St.
Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence Bldg., Boston

HELP WANTED—MALE

STEREOTYPY WANTED on flat plate book and job work; only one experienced in all branches need apply. Address with particulars. At 38 Monitor office.

HOTEL WAITERS MAY END STRIKE

NEW YORK—Within 24 hours the hotels classed by the International Hotel Workers Union as "fair" are expected to hire back union waiters. Little opposition is expected from the union if waiters return to hotels not classed as "fair." After a mass meeting at Bryant hall, Sunday afternoon, the strike committee met the joint board of the International Hotel Workers Union at headquarters in West Thirty-sixth street. The strike committee is made up of organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World while the joint committee is from the Hotel Workers Union. The strike committee favored a return to work. Finally the conference adjourned to make a report to a mass meeting to be held today.

CUBAN UPRISING FORECAST

HAVANA, Cuba—Negroes of Cuba are contributing 25 cents a week to a fund and are said to be planning another uprising, which they propose to start at the same time as the one which the Liberals are now arranging, says the Havana Post.

MUSIC FEDERATION MEETS

Worcester, Mass.—The New England conference, district 1, American Federation of Musicians, in semi-annual convention here Sunday voted to have the annual convention for the election of officers in Lawrence on a date to be selected by the officers.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

California Irrigated Lands

Located in the beautiful Sacramento Valley. Rich, fertile, productive. Abundant water supply. No droughts, no crop failure, but every opportunity for success. These lands have all been under cultivation, wheat, barley, etc., having been raised without irrigation—with irrigation production is greater, and about everything grown in the United States can be raised there successfully, which should give sure and certain returns.

Our Agricultural Department is on the ground to consult, so that you are wisely directed. Alfalfa—the wonderful forage crop—will give you a good income; and stock raising and fruit culture will, with careful management, make you independent in a few years.

Write for free booklet and full details.

KUHN IRRIGATED LAND COMPANY
DEPT.
301 5th Ave., Cor. 42nd St.
NEW YORK CITY

FOR SALE—California stock ranch; 25,000 acres, \$9 per acre, abundant water, feed, timber. J. W. WRIGHT & COMPANY, Pasadena, California.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Every American SHOULD OWN AN American Flag

Why let another American holiday pass without a flag flying from your home? The cost of the fast color flags we sell is well within the price any American citizen can afford to pay. Sizes 3x5, 5x10 are just right for house display. You should know about this offer at once. Write to:

H. C. TICE
American Flags and Fixtures
Wholesale and Retail
NEWBURGH NEW YORK

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION or secretary—Young lady, cultured, educated, desirable position near Boston 3 or 4 days each week for small remuneration. Address J-25, Monitor office.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

DIAMOND CORSET SHIELDS
Fit snugly on any corset. Prevent corset from breaking from breaking through. Save dress and underwear from friction, etc. Odorless; washable. Double corset durability. Nainsook plain, 25 cents pair. Lace trimmed, 50 cents pair. Ask at all stores.

The "Curl"
Soft rubber hair curlers. Ties, curls, crimps, waves, puffs. No wire, bone, wood, metal. Soft rubber only. Great for children's hair. 3 sizes. 3 colors. 25 cents a set. At stores or by mail.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Dept. B, 7 W. 22nd St., N. Y. City

REAL ESTATE

INVESTIGATE THIS BEFORE BUYING!
Homes and home sites in pleasing location; established community; trustworthy beautiful, convenient to New York city (35 minutes); affords real pleasure to show it; we invite investigation. J. L. DEVEREAUX, 320 Fifth ave., room 201, New York.

BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW YORK

THE LELAND Board and Room Directory, 4 W. 33d st. (25th year), offer selected investigated accommodations, transient or permanent. Information free. Booklet.

W. 115TH ST., 604—Attractive rooms; suitable for practitioner; convenient subway express sta.; table boarders. HAYES.

LAWYERS

JOHN R. WATTS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
55 Liberty St., New York City.

D. W. STEELE, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
115 Broadway, New York City

ROY L. GUTHMAN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
320 Broadway, Phone Worth 3794, N. Y. City

WILLIAM DONAHUE
Attorney and Counselor at

Real Estate Market News

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The weekly total of real estate business ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1913, as taken from the files of the Boston realty exchange shows a gain of more than \$100,000 deeds recorded at the Suffolk registry compared with the corresponding period of 1912. Following are details:

Transactions	Mtgs	Amount
Jan. 20.....	35	\$141,500
Jan. 21.....	48	135,717
Jan. 22.....	67	280,908
Jan. 23.....	49	138,145
Jan. 24.....	80	169,209
Jan. 25.....	70	122,405
Totals.....	458	\$894,025
Same week 1911.....	407	878,205
Same week 1912.....	442	847,830
Week Jan. 18, 1913.....	435	803,710

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Lewis Sears is the purchaser of a frame dwelling and stable at 138 River street, opposite Groveland street, together with 38,333 square feet of land, extending through to the Neponset river reservation, all taxed for \$4500, of which the land carries \$2700.

The same purchaser also takes title to a large tract adjoining the above property, formerly owned by the Dorchester Ice Company, containing 22,250 square feet, with an assessed valuation of \$2200.

ROXBURY SALES

William Tyszkus is the buyer of two Longwood avenue properties, both near Phillips street, Roxbury, and sold by Hattie Binder. The first is a large double frame building at 52 Longwood avenue, assessed for \$8900, including \$1900 on the 3203 square feet of land, and the other is a single frame house at 46 Longwood avenue on 1307 square feet of ground, all taxed on \$2800. The land carries \$1000.

SALE IN WEST ROXBURY

The frame dwelling at 73 Spring Park avenue, between Rockview street and Chestnut avenue, has been sold by Ernest J. H. Melling et al. to Laos H. Kjaed. There is a ground area of 8237 square feet, taxed on \$2500, included in the \$4000 assessment.

HEBREW FREE LOAN ISSUES \$607,042 IN YEAR

NEW YORK.—Turning over its capital five times in the year, the Hebrew Free Loan Society, or Gemiluth Chasidim, loaned without interest in 1912 \$607,042 in sums ranging from \$5 to \$200, according to President Julius L. Dukas, in his report at the annual meeting of the society Sunday. In all 20,561 loans were made, much of the money going to immigrants who required small sums until they were able to obtain employment, much to keep small merchants on their feet.

Of the \$607,042 loaned, \$589,214.79 was paid back. Fully 97 per cent of this was paid by the borrowers in monthly or weekly instalments. The lenders were obliged to pay only 2 per cent and the records show that one half of this is ultimately returned to the lenders either through the society or through the borrower himself. The average of loans to the society during the 21 years of its existence has been one half of 1 per cent. "Already our New York success has shown the world that most people are honest and repay their loans. A chain, which we fondly hope will encircle the globe, already runs through Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco. We also have one society in Montreal, Can."

ISTHMUS TRADE WAS \$125,000,000

WASHINGTON.—Last year's commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, via the isthmuses of Panama and Tehuantepec, amounted to \$125,000,000, according to a statement of the bureau of statistics.

The record for the five months ending with November shows \$24,500,000 worth of merchandise passing from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast via the Tehuantepec railroad and \$5,000,000 worth via the Panama railroad; while the value of that passing from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic via the Tehuantepec line was about \$14,330,000, and via the Panama line \$3,750,000.

\$75,000 IS GIVEN PEABODY COLLEGE

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—At the meeting of the board of trustees of the George Peabody school for teachers, held here, gifts to the school totaling \$75,000 were announced.

The principal donor was Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy of New York, who gave \$50,000. The Phelps-Stoke foundation gave \$10,000, and Frank B. Chambers of New York \$5,000. Other smaller contributions aggregated \$10,000.

LECTURE ON WOODS PLANNED

SALEM, Mass.—The Rev. Chauncey J. Hawkins of Jamaica Plain will deliver an illustrated lecture on northern woods at the meeting of the Tabernacle church Men's Club Tuesday evening.

HANDTUB FIREMEN TO MEET

SALEM, Mass.—A reunion of the members of the handtub Constitution No. 9, which was succeeded by Hose 2, will be held at the latter's house on Webb street Feb. 6, when a banquet will be served.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

SOUTH BOSTON

Samuel W. Johnson to James Leslie et ux, E. Fourth st.; q. s. \$1.
Maurizio Fungio to Caterina Haurizio, D. st. and Breunin pl.; w. s. \$1.
Mt. Washington Cooperative Bank, Mt. Washington est. and proposed st.; d. s. \$1.
Mt. Washington Cooperative Bank to Charles J. Hess, E. Sixth st. and proposed st.; q. s. \$1.

ROXBURY

Mary D. Tucker to Arthur S. Tucker et ux, E. Fourth st.; q. s. \$1.
Samuel Kline to Samuel Richards, Bartlett, Dudley and Norfolk sts.; q. s. \$1.
Hattie Binder to William Tyszkus, Longwood av. and w. s. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Charles J. Douglas to Katherine A. Lyons, Kilton st.; q. s. \$1.
Samuel Kline to Samuel Richards, Bartlett, Dudley and Norfolk sts.; q. s. \$1.
Hattie Binder to William Tyszkus, Longwood av. and w. s. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

John McDonald to Harriet McDonald, Bond st.; q. s. \$1.
Securities Real Estate Trust to George F. Melick, New Haven st., 2 lots; q. s. \$1.
Boston Dwelling House Co. to Rose V. Hartnett, Driveway from Southborne rd.; d. s. \$200.

BRIGHTON

Frank Holland to John D. Larey, Glenville av.; q. s. \$1.
Charles E. Pearson to Annie Pearson, Harvard sq.; w. s. \$1.

CHARLESTON

Samuel Smedley et al. to Rose Litman, Poplar and Third sts., Everett av. and Chestnut st.; w. s. \$1.
Rose Litman to Celia Litman, Poplar and Third sts. and Everett av.; q. s. \$1.
Margaret J. Heenan to Margaret F. O'Keefe, Broadway; w. s. \$1.

REVERE

James R. Gerrish to George F. Holl, Mag. rd.; q. s. \$1.
William Hirsch et al. admrs. et al. to Michael Greenburg, Shirley av.; q. s. \$1.
Same to same, Ocean av. 2 lots; q. s. \$1.
Fred P. Carr to Michael C. Normley, Crescent st.; q. s. \$1.

JOHN E. EATON ET AL. TO CHARLES E. LAY, TAPLEY AV.; Q. S. \$1.

NEWARK, N. J.—President Thomas N. McCarter, of the public service corporation, has a new plan to bring about the relief of congested traffic conditions in the center of the city and to improve generally the trolley service.

One of the main results of the plan would be to take from Broad and Market streets about one half of the cars that now make the "Four Corners" one of the most congested spots of the United States.

The building of a \$4,000,000 terminal building fronting on Park place, extending back to Pine street, with outlets to North Canal and East Park streets, the structure to be eight stories in height, eventually and to contain a three-level system of entrance and exit for trolley cars and passengers, is the basis of the proposed improvement.

New legislation, as well as action by the board of works in the form of grants for the use of public property, will be required for the consummation of the plan. Mr. McCarter submitted the plan and its details to Mayor Haussling recently.

CITY PLANS TO CHANGE GRADES

ST. PAUL.—City Engineer Clausen has made plans for changing the grade of Ninth street, which if adopted by the board of public works and the council, will transform the streets about Ninth and Summit. The plans are for a change in grade on Ninth between Smith avenue and Summit avenue, but it will involve changing the grade of Summit from Nelson to Rice, of College from Sixth to Smith and lowering Sixth street hill.

COLLEGE PLANS EXHIBIT

DALLAS, Tex.—President Bizzell has announced that the Texas & Pacific and International & Great Northern Railroads have placed at the disposal of the College of Industrial Arts a car for exhibiting home economics. The car will be equipped with a model kitchen, in which a large number of labor-saving devices connected with the home will be used and displayed. In addition to this, there will be exhibits illustrating the principles of rural landscaping, interior decorations, house plans and in fact all the latest devices and conveniences for the home.

INDIANA MEN TO BUILD ROAD

JACKSON, Miss.—Application will shortly be made by a party of Indiana capitalists for franchise and right of way for an interurban electric railway between Jackson and Canton. Before a franchise can be granted to traverse any of the streets of Jackson it will be necessary to have a referendum election.

MORE POSTOFFICE ROOM DEMAND OF THE PARCEL POST

WASHINGTON.—Alteration of post-office buildings throughout the country to meet the demands of the parcel post business is proposed by Postmaster-General Hitchcock who has found that few of the postoffices are properly equipped for it.

In the entire country at the present time there are 154 public buildings under contract and 233 additional have been appropriated for by Congress, representing a total appropriation of approximately \$50,000,000. The plans for these buildings have been prepared without regard for the establishment of a parcel post, it is necessary now to have changes made in their architectural construction in order that the incoming volume of mail may be handled to the best advantage.

There are 750 postoffices located in government buildings and in most cases it will be necessary to make alterations on account of parcel post. In many instances the purchase of additional ground for the construction of annexes will be necessary.

With a view to getting this work under way as quickly as possible, Postmaster-General Hitchcock has invited the supervising architect of the treasury department with his assistants to confer with the building committee of the postoffice department and the special parcel post committee on the subject. Extra appropriations by Congress will be necessary in most instances.

GREAT STOCK YARD FOR PACIFIC COAST IN CALIFORNIA TOWN

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Officials of the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards Company have completed the purchase of 10 acres of land at Vernon, with a frontage of 330 feet on the Santa Fe railway tracks and adjoining the original stock yards site of 106 acres, says the Express.

The purchase is important, as it will give the company ample rail facilities.

Located at the Vernon industrial district and with numerous big packing plants in operation close by, the stock yard site seemingly could not be bettered for the purposes to which it is to be put, its owners assert.

Stock and transportation men have not hesitated to predict a wide and speedy success for the union stock yards, once they are opened.

The company's plans are attracting attention in the more important live stock centers of the middle West.

VETERAN AIDS IN DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO TRAVEL

WASHINGTON.—Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson have engaged passage for Europe on March 18, and will spend several months following the inauguration of President-elect Wilson in motoring through France and Italy. It is Mr. Wilson's intention to withdraw from the state department just as soon after March 4 as is convenient for the new secretary of state.

Mr. Wilson will have been 16 years, lacking two months, in the diplomatic service of the United States on March 4. Nine years was spent at the American embassy at Tokio. Mr. Wilson has held the office of assistant secretary of state throughout the Taft administration.

Alvey A. Adee, second assistant secretary of state, is understood to have informed a friend recently that he hopes to enjoy several months vacation in Europe this year. Mr. Adee was born at Astoria, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1842, and has been continuously in the diplomatic service since Sept. 9, 1870.

MR. REA FORESEES CHANGE

PHILADELPHIA.—Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, said at a dinner in his honor he believed that electricity in time will succeed steam on railroads and that he is prepared to make the Pennsylvania a pioneer in electrification.

HAWAIIAN SHIP LAUNCHED

BALTIMORE.—The combination passenger and freight steamer Montanara was launched Saturday for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company at Sparrows Point. Miss Lubelle Shepard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Shepard, of Montclair, N. J., was the sponsor.

NEW CHURCH TO COST \$80,000

CUMBERLAND, Md.—The Bedford Street German Lutheran congregation has purchased the Ryland property, Bedford and Columbia streets, opposite the church parsonage, for \$18,500, and will at once erect a church of gothic architecture to cost \$80,000.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS PROPOSED

DES MOINES, Ia.—Mothers' pensions are proposed in a bill introduced in the Iowa Legislature, aimed to give \$10 a month for each child up to 16 to mothers unable to care for their children.

J. M. LANG IS NAMED JUDGE

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Governor McCreary appointed James M. Lang, county judge of McCracken county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge A. W. Barkley, who was elected congressman from the first district.

SHIPPING NEWS

More than 11,000,000 pounds of raw sugar arrived in the harbor today, stowed away in the British steamer Trebia, Captain Starratt, from Havana, Cuba. The sugar was packed in 34,000 bags and will be discharged at the South Boston refinery wharf. Officers of the vessel report favorable conditions all the way up the coast. Eight days were occupied in the passage.

Word was received today from the Leyland liner Canadian, Captain Bullock, which is nearing port from Liverpool with nine cabin passengers and a large general cargo. At noon Sunday the liner was 680 miles east of Boston lights. She is expected to berth at East Boston early Wednesday morning, although due here today. Passengers on the Canadian are: Mr. and Mrs. E. Whipple and child, E. W. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. M. Crabtree, O. Robertson, Miss A. Rushton and Miss D. Westbrook.

If the schedule of the White Star line is uninterrupted the steamship Canopic will leave port next Sunday morning at 7 o'clock on the first trip of the season to Mediterranean ports. It is unusual for a liner to depart on a Sunday, but the Canopic will reach port about two days late, which will make it necessary to sail at the earliest moment. Many passenger reservations have already been made for the sailing.

Martin Hubbard, who was one of the crew of the fishing schooner Onato, now berthed at T wharf, was lost on La Havre bank, according to reports from the schooner, which came in port Sunday. Mr. Hubbard belonged in Nova Scotia.

The steamship Cleveland, on her yearly cruise around the world, reached Honolulu Jan. 23, slightly behind schedule. This is the last calling port of the tour. The ocean voyage terminates upon arrival at San Francisco. On Feb. 6 the Cleveland sails from the latter port for another globe-circling trip, but in the opposite direction. She is due at Hamburg, Germany, May 20.

Manan Island (Me.) fog signal will be changed from a siren to a first class air siren to sound blasts at three second intervals. Every third silent interval is to be of 35 seconds' duration, according to notification sent out to shipping interests today. The date of change is not specified.

T wharf arrivals today were: Onato 95,000 pounds, Romance 55,000, Elsie 45,000, Vesta 61,000, Mary 65,500, Elenora 20,000, 20,000, Matchless 20,000, Annie Perry 10,400, Delphine Cabot 20,700, W. M. Goodspeed 14,600, Olive F. Hutchins 10,000, Frances S. Gruby 20,300, Flavia 11,800, Mary E. Sears 14,600, Leonora 10,300, Adeline 7000, Elizabeth W. Nunan 13,900, Esperanto 37,000, Buena 34,400, Belinda P. Domingos 11,100, Rose Standish 4400, Elva L. Spurling 14,500, Rita A. Viator 6800, Margaret Dillon 8800, Eva & Mildred 10,000, Edith Silveira 9000, Galatea 12,000, Matthew S. Greer 10,600, Jeanette 7800 and Sadie M. Nunan 25,500. The Onato also had 4000 pounds scrod and 400 halibut, Mary 1200 halibut, Elenora De Costa 1000 scrod and Mary F. Sears 2 scrod. Dealers' quotations per hundredweight follow: Steak cod \$7.25, haddock \$8.75, pollock \$4.25, large hake \$6.25, medium hake \$3.75 and cusk \$3. Halibut sold at 20 cents per pound to dealers.

MILL CAPACITY INCREASED

KALAMA, Wash.—The lumber plant of the Mountain Timber Company at this place is being enlarged from a capacity of 130,000 feet to 200,000 feet a day. The enlargement includes an extension of the docks and mill sheds, seven additional boilers, more engines and resaws in the mill, more logging trains on the company's logging railroad, two additional donkey engines and two new logging camps in the wood.

BRITONS BUY TORONTO BONDS

TORONTO, Ont.—Confirmation of the sale of Toronto's \$6,000,000 of debentures hypothecated in London, England, last year, has been received from London. The price at which the issue will be marketed is 92½, which is somewhat better than was anticipated by the mayor and treasury board, considering the condition of the British money market.

COLLEGE TAX FAVORED

FT. SMITH, Ark.—The Arkansas Horticultural Society adopted a resolution endorsing the proposed one mill tax levy for the state university, and pledged itself to carry on a campaign for its adoption by the General Assembly. It was decided to have the 2000 members of the society implore their representatives to favor the measure.

FIRST SMELT RUN IS OVER

KELSO, Wash.—The run of smelt, which started recently stopped suddenly, and since then the fishermen have been catching practically none of the fish. The fishermen are looking forward to another big run, which should be due soon when the supply will be unlimited.

J. M. LANG IS NAMED JUDGE

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Governor McCreary appointed James M. Lang, county judge of McCracken county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge A. W. Barkley, who was elected congressman from the first district.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Trebia (Br), Starratt, Havana.
Str City of Columbus, Diehl, Savannah.

Tg Cheektowaga, Packer, Perth Amboy, twg bgs 795, 791 and 707.

Tg Charles T. Gallagher, Guilmet, Portland, Me.

Tg Mars, Calhoun, Providence.

Tg James Woolley, Pierce, Plymouth.

Str Igtr Eureka, from Newburyport.

Sch L A Plummer, Rietta, New York.

Cleared

Str H. M. Whitney, Colberth, New York.

Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str City of Columbus, Diehl, Savannah.

Str Camden, Strout, Portland.

Sailed

Str Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St. John N. B.; tgs Seranton, New York, twg bgs Colcocton, and Nay Aug; Pallas twg bgs 704, Rockport, Mass.

Strs H. M. Whitney, New York; Kershaw, Baltimore via Newport News.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NOBSKA, Jan. 27.—Pd north Seaconnet, Smith, Lambert Point for Boston; Valley Forge, Philadelphia, twg bgs Ruthford for Portland, Tamenand for Rockland and Bear Ridge for Bucksport; Monocacy, do, twg bgs Cumru for Boston, Langhorn for Newburyport and Marion for Portland.

Pd south International twg bgs Leesport, Lynn, Monitor and Paxtang, Boston for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Arrd strfs Broynton, Havre; Hektor, Philadelphia; Frednes, New York; Matilda Weems, Charleston, S. C. and Georgetown; Nantucket, Providence and left on return; Peter H. Crowell, Boston, Newton, do; sch Alice M. Lawrence, Portland.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan. 5.—Arrd, strfs Comanche, Jacksonville for New York, and proceeded; Mae, Philadelphia; 20, Mohawk, New York, and left for Jacksonville.

CAPE HENRY, Jan. 26.—Pd in, strfs Jolando di Giorgio, Port Antonio for Baltimore; Gloriana, Philadelphia for do; Maskinonge, Rotterdam for do; Suwanee, Jacksonville and Savannah for do; Nelson, Texpan for do; Egla, Havana for do; Marina, Newport News for do.

Pd out, 25, strfs Taptan, Baltimore for Rotterdam; Tryon, Baltimore for Puerto Barrios; 26, Wilhelma, Baltimore for Bremerhaven; Gadsby, Baltimore for Albany; Carlsbrook, Baltimore for Boca del Toro.

GAIAVESTON, Jan. 25.—Arrd, U. S. strfs Suez Hawk, Pensacola; 26, strfs Martin Scaen, New Orleans; Thurland Castle, Glasgow; Jean, Baltimore.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Javary, Manana, Para, etc.; Cymric, Liverpool; Afghanistan, Guantamo; El Alba, Galveston; Proteus, New Orleans; Virginia, Mediterranean ports; Silvia, London via St. Michaels; Magdalene, Huelva; Manchione, Port Antonio; Bermudian, Bermuda; Paula, Dantzic and Shields; Pennsylvania, Hamburg; Utonia, Mediterranean; Lapland, Antwerp and Dover; Norhilda, Colon; sch Florence M. Belding, Donovan, Jacksonville; Elizabeth Gilbert, Chipman, Charleston, S. C.

NANTASKET BOAT SERVICE TO OPEN SEASON APRIL 19

Opening the season on April 19 with four round trips daily, issue of 50-ride commutation tickets, without extra fare on the Pemberton electric trains, placing in operation of an earlier morning boat from Boston and, during the summer months, a later night boat from Boston, is announced by Frederic L. Lane, manager of the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company.

During the early weeks of the season the line, will operate on the following schedule: Leave Boston at 6:20 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 4:05 p. m. and 7:05 p. m. Returning, leave Pemberton at 8:05 a. m., 1:05 p. m., 4:05 p. m. and 7:05 p. m. In the height of the season a late trip will be made from Boston at 10:20 p. m., when the customary hourly service will be maintained.

Manager Lane is now in Washington conferring with governmental officials on the 10 per cent life-saving apparatus law.

TWO SAWMILLS FOR WASHINGTON

CHEHALIS, Wash.—It is expected that Chehalis will have two new mills tributary to this city which will give employment to a large force of men.

The locations have been determined by the formation of the Hill Logging Company of Adna, a \$200,000 concern.

Chester Snow of Littell has purchased a site about two miles west of Adna on which a sawmill of possibly 50,000 feet per 10 hours' capacity will be erected. The plans for the mill are being prepared now.

RED CROSS NEED IS SHOWN

SALEM, Mass.—The Rev. W. W. Sleeper of Wellesley addressed a union meeting of the Unitarian, Universalist and Congregational churches in the North church last evening on the Red Cross work as related to the Balkan-Turkish war. The purpose was to stimulate interest in contributing to the relief fund.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Calabria, for Naples..... Jan. 28
Nordam, for Rotterdam..... Jan. 28
Vaderland, for Antwerp via Dover..... Jan. 29
Campania, for Liverpool..... Jan. 29
La Savoie, for Havre..... Jan. 30
La Touraine, for Hamburg..... Jan. 30
Caronia, for Naples..... Jan. 30
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen..... Jan. 30

Sailings from Boston

Pretorian, for Glasgow..... Jan. 30
Canopic, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 1
Teutonic, for Liverpool..... Feb. 4
Canadian, for Liverpool..... Feb. 8
Arabic, for Liverpool..... Feb. 11
Sialia, for Glasgow..... Feb. 13
Carpathia, for Liverpool..... Feb. 18
Winifredian, for Liverpool..... Feb. 22
Sumidra, for Glasgow..... Feb. 27

Sailings from Philadelphia

Marquette, for Antwerp..... Jan. 31
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg..... Feb. 9
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 11
Munichian, for Antwerp..... Feb. 14
Haverford, for Liverpool..... Feb. 15
Stamulla, for Mediterranean ports..... Feb. 25
Grand Waldersee, for Hamburg..... Feb. 26
Montion, for Antwerp..... Feb. 28

Sailings from Portland, Me.

Dominion, for Liverpool..... Feb. 1
Scandinavian, for Glasgow..... Feb. 4
Ionian, for Liverpool..... Feb. 6
Canada, for Liverpool..... Feb. 22

Sailings from Halifax, N. S.

Royal Edward, for Bristol..... Feb. 10

Sailings from Montreal

All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter.

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

LITTLE ACTIVITY IS NOTED TODAY IN STOCK MARKET

Prices Move Within a Narrow Range and Transactions Are Small—Traders Wait for Developments

LONDON IS HEAVY

Stocks moved in a very narrow channel during the early sales today. Prices at the opening were a shade below Saturday's closing level. During the early sales there was no distinctive movement in any direction. Traders seemed to be waiting for something to start the market either upward or downward.

They did not seem to care which way it should go but were not inclined to operate on either side until values showed a tendency to move one way or the other. The New York market during the first few minutes was practically without feature.

Local trading was not better. Business was extremely quiet and price changes were small.

The New York market continued almost featureless throughout the first half of the session. United States Rubber opened off 1/4 at 65 1/2, advanced to 66 1/2, and then lost a good part of its gain. Woolworth opened up 1/4 at 101 1/2, improved fractionally, and then declined a point. Reading sold ex-dividend at 102 1/2 at the opening, and then improved fractionally.

Granby opened on the local exchange 1/2 higher than Saturday's closing at 69, and improved a good fraction. Other stocks fluctuated within a small fractional range.

The New York market continued quiet and somewhat irregular during the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour prices were about on the opening level. Local trading was almost stagnant.

LONDON—At the end of the markets were slow and unimproved with consols at the lowest on long lending and discounting by the Bank of England. Homers appeared off color.

U. S. Steels were purchased in advance of the quarterly statement and American railway shares generally while lacking animation held steady on New York support. There was profit-taking in Canadian Pacific. English stockholders received authorization today to subscribe to the new issue.

Foreigners exhibited heaviness and there was some pressure of Balkan securities.

De Beers up 3-16 at 20 15-16. Rio Tinto off 1/4 at 72.

Paris house closed weak. Berlin quiet.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: Jan. 12.08@12.09, March 12.40@12.42, April 12.52, May 12.56, June 12.61, July 12.66, Aug. 12.71, Sept. 12.76, Oct. 12.81, Nov. 12.86, Dec. 12.91@12.92.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton moderate business; prices steady. Middlings 6.41d, unchanged. Sales estimated 8000 bales, receipts 20,000, including 19,000 American. Futures opened quiet and steady, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 up. At 12:30 p. m. steady, 2 to 3 up from previous closing: Jan. Feb. 6.56, March-April 6.55, May-June 6.52 1/2, July-Aug. 6.48.

NEW YORK CURE

NEW YORK—Cure market quiet and easy: St. Paul 4 1/4 @ 103 1/4 @ 104; Marconi American, 5 1/2 @ 6; Greene Cananea, 8 3/4 @ 9; Giroux, 3 3/4 @ 3 1/2; El Paso, 6 1/4 @ 6 1/2; Wetzlafer, 19 @ 22; British Col., 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2; La Rose, 3 @ 3 1/2.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw markets unchanged. London beet firm, January and February up 3/4 to 9/8 1/2 from previous closing: Jan. Feb. 6.56, March-April 6.55, May-June 6.52 1/2, July-Aug. 6.48.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain and colder tonight; Tuesday rain or snow and colder; increasing northerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain and colder tonight; Tuesday rain or snow and colder; increasing northerly winds.

A disturbance that is now passing out the St. Lawrence valley is causing unsettled weather with snow in the eastern portion of the lake region and the northern portion of New England, and rain on the coast. A well defined storm center over Georgia is producing heavy rain in the southern districts. Fair weather with freezing temperatures prevails generally between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

9 a. m. 45 1/2; 12 noon 48; 3 p. m. 48; Average temperature yesterday, 44 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)
New York, 51; Portland, Me., 44; Washington, 60; Albany, 48; Nantucket, 48; Pittsburgh, 54; Buffalo, 48; Des Moines, 44; Philadelphia, 50; Chicago, 48; Kansas City, 50; Denver, 42; Jacksonville, 48; St. Louis, 50; San Francisco, 58.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises, 7:03; High water, 2:40 a. m., 3:11 p. m.; Length of day, 9:48.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	71 1/2	72	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Chem.	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am. C. & P.	118	118 1/2	118	118 1/2
Am. Car. Fy.	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am. Cities	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Am. Ice	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Am. Linseed Oil	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Am. Locom.	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Am. Smelting	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Smelting pf.	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am. Sugar pf.	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am. T. & T.	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am. Woolen pf.	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Anaconda	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Assets Realiz. Co.	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Aviation	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalaya	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
At. Const. Line	130	130 1/2	130	130 1/2
Baldwin Loco.	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
B. & O.	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
B. R. T.	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
Ch. & N. Y.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Ches. Ohio	78	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Ch. & G. W.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Ch. N. & St. P.	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Chino	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Col. Fuel	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Detroit United Rys.	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Erie	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Gen. Motor	34	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Goldfield Con.	2	2 1/2	2	2 1/2
Goodrich	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Gt. Nor. W.	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Gt. Nor. Ore.	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Guar. Ex. Co.	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Harvester	109	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Illinois Cent.	124 1/2	124 3/4	124 1/2	124 3/4
Inter-Met.	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Inter. P. & N.	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Int. Pump.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Kan. City So.	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Kan. & Texas	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Kresge Co.	77	77 1/2	77	77 1/2
Lehigh Valley	161 1/2	161 3/4	161 1/2	161 3/4
L. & N.	138 1/2	138 3/4	138 1/2	138 3/4
L. & N. Y.	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Met. Petrol.	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Miam.	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
M. & P.	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
Nevada Con.	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
N. Y. Cent.	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
N. Y. C. & St. L.	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
N. H. & H.	128	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Norfolk & Western	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Northern Pacific	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4
Pennsylvania	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4

Latest Market Reports :- Investment News

ATTENTION OF BANKERS IS TURNED TO BOND FLOTATIONS

Good Market for High Grade Securities Is Promised Provided Terms Are Generally Acceptable and Good Yield Is Assured Investors

NEW YORK—That obligations rather than equities will be the preference of investors for the next few months at least, is the opinion generally held in the highest financial circles. In other words, while the outlook for stock speculation is regarded as somewhat dubious, it is believed that the situation warrants expectation of a reasonably satisfactory bond market.

There have been a hundred million or so of new mortgage securities introduced to the public since Jan. 1 and they have been absorbed with a good degree of success. These issues, like the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit new subway systems, which are awaiting perfection of details before being offered for subscription, are said to be already assured of a successful reception.

It is said by prominent bankers that the supply of capital seeking investment has reached a point that promises a good bond market if not extremely adverse influences should develop. Several reasons are advanced why the present disposition of investors is toward obligations of corporations of various character. One is that the attitude of governments, state and national, is not considered favorable for corporate ownership. The restrictions that have been imposed upon mergers and consolidations, the movement that is definitely shaping in hostility to "holding companies," the tendency of the courts to insist upon the restoration of competition whenever anti-trust cases come before such tribunals, and the general policy of political bodies to limit profits of stockholders, operate to discourage investment in stocks representing equities. The great growth in taxation of corporate property also serves to restrain the earning power that stockholders can enjoy in peace. Added to these considerations, the disposition of labor to seek higher wages and the still higher level of all prices for supplies work in the direction of increasing the cost of operation and maintenance and thus create a bar toward the accumulation of surplus for dividends.

Holders of obligations are free from the foregoing effects by reason of the ample margin of safety provided for the payment of the interest on them, because of the prosperity still existent. An examination of the returns of the railroads, for instance, shows how well protected are the bonds and other evidences of indebtedness now outstanding. Poor Manual for 1912 tabulates the financial position of railroads in the United States operating 244,089 miles of line at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911. On that date the funded debt of the companies amounted to \$10,091,400, 194, on which the interest charges are placed at \$325,858,616. For the fiscal year the following results were reached: Total available revenue \$1,085,951,595, all deductions, including dividends, \$957,820, 732; surplus \$128,121,863.

The foregoing is a substantial margin over interest, but it does not tell the story in full. The following table exhibits the absolute protection afforded to railroad creditors: Total available revenue \$1,085,951,595, taxes \$113,713,961, balance available for interest \$972,237, 934, interest on bonds \$352,858,616, surplus \$619,379,318.

Here is an earning power, after payment of the levies by all government bodies, of not far from double the obligatory interest charges. Even if allowance be made for "other interest" (miscellaneous, etc.) rentals and "miscellaneous" in addition to taxes, the total is only \$32,062,482, which, deducted from the \$1,085,951,595 net revenues, leaves \$703,889,113 to cover \$352,858,616 in interest, a surplus over that interest of \$411,030,497. Similar results would undoubtedly be exhibited were it possible at present to tabulate the full return for the railroad mileage in operation during the fiscal year ended June 30 last. It may be realized, therefore, that an enormous shrinkage—say 40 per cent—in revenues would have to take place before the interest returns to funded debt owners were put in jeopardy. The like situation unquestionably exists in the case of the best-managed industrial or public utilities properties.

The supply of money seeking investment in obligations is expected to be enhanced by some recession in general trade. In banking circles this recession is regarded as highly probable in view of the uncertainties of tariff revision, pending the completion of which, even when no especial downward revision is contemplated, the disposition of manufacturers and producers is to move slowly and cautiously. Another effect of any pending tariff legislation is usually found in the temporary holding off from purchases of American buyers of foreign goods. The result, therefore, is a decrease in imports, more or less, until the new scale of duties is established and as the country's exports are still subject to normal conditions the balance of trade payments to the United States is likely to show an enlargement. These two factors, it is presumed, will make for easier money rates—a condition which is favorable to investment in well-protected securities, the chief of which are bonds. Speculation in equities (stocks) becomes attractive only when there is sound ground to look for larger surplus earnings for distribution to stockholders and, as shown above, there is considerable apprehension that for the

time being this good fortune will be denied to the railroads at least.

An attractive feature of the new bond issues projected or under consideration is the higher rates of interest offered on the obligations. Whatever may be the various influences producing the result, it is certain that capital is now able to command a better price when it seeks to take on a fixed form. Even if loans on call should not command high figures, the conversion of capital from a fluid into a fixed condition will not be tempted except by better returns than it was possible to secure a few years ago. For these various reasons, the activity of the leading banking interests is turning to the flotation of bonds, with confidence that a fair market, at least, will be developed if terms are made on the basis recently established for such securities.

CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations:

The Textile Exhibitors Association, Inc., Boston; \$3000; Frederick H. Bishop, Lewis E. Tracey, Chester I. Campbell, Edgar F. Hathaway, Elwin H. Rooney, Charles F. Hutchins.

Bay State Coal & Cement Company, Pittsfield, \$10,000; Daniel J. Walsh, Thomas F. O'Neill, Thomas F. Flynn, William G. Cooper, Edward Crowe.

School Sculpture Company, Inc., Boston, \$35,000; George H. Murray, Robinson Murray, Walter J. Wing.

Goodnow Manufacturing Company, Boston, automobile supplies, \$25,000; Russell J. Goodnow, Walter A. Ladd, Archibald MacGregor.

Revere Baking Company, \$5000; Abraham Litman, Esther Rosenberg, Fannie Levy.

Von Olker-Snell Paper Company, Boston, \$25,000; Perry B. Von Olker, Joseph D. Snell, Lettie M. Von Olker.

Springfield Leather Company, \$10,000; Samuel Bradach, Raphael Sagalyn, Meyer Bros.

Dorchester Real Estate Corporation, \$50,000; William T. Paul, Daniel P. Walsh, William P. Fraher, John Glennon, Dr. James F. Tierney.

American Realty Company, Boston, \$100,000; Frank A. Pelton, Elwin E. Carpenter, Edmund F. Buffinton.

Worcester Standard Publishing Company, \$25,000; William R. Hele, Addison R. Pluff, John B. Wheeler.

Houghton Wool Company, Boston, \$20,000; Eloy A. W. Houghton, Herbert P. Hayward.

Wright & Wright, Inc., Boston, leather, \$25,000; Frank Eugene Wright and Frank Everett Wright.

E. F. Hunt Company, Worcester, building materials, \$25,000; Edmund F. Hunt, Jeremiah J. Higgins, Edward P. Fitzgerald.

S. Porter & Co., Inc., Worcester, shoe machinery, \$75,000; Walter E. Bigelow, Henry P. Murray, Annie L. Clarkson.

Walker's South Boston Express, Inc., \$5000; Sanford M. Walker, Edward F. Mason, Susan A. Mason.

Faber & Co., Inc., Boston, wearing apparel, \$5000; Hyman Faber, Frederic Wingersley, Adolph J. Driver.

Middlesex Contracting Company, Framingham, \$10,000; Bonfiglio Perini, William R. Mainini, Felipe Bonio.

The Aiden Lait Farms Association, Williamstown, \$1000; Stephen Peabody, George Peabody, Sanborn G. Tenney.

Frank B. Lathrop Company, Acton, metal workers, \$20,000; Frank B. Lathrop, Charles H. Capelle, Charles P. Tucker.

The Whitaker-Cushing Company, Shirley, engineering, \$3000; Thomas E. Whitaker, Jr., Laurence E. Cushing, Daniel C. Parsons.

C. F. Coombs & Co., Inc., Boston, brokers, \$75,000; Christopher F. Coombs, William A. Mosman, G. Lyman Snow.

The Manufacturers Company, Boston, brokers, \$1000; Phillip Ketchum, Albert M. Lyon, Jeremiah J. Mackin.

Boston & Hicks Company, Boston, market, \$30,000; Joseph W. Bolton, Dow B. Hicks.

New England Foundation Company, Inc., Boston, \$20,000; Charles K. Hogan, Charles W. Chapin, Raymond T. Sewall.

The Fenelon Company of America, Boston, \$20,000; Gerald N. Thaxter, Joseph C. Hearn, Herbert E. Howe.

James H. Malone, Inc., Chelsea, hardware, \$10,000; James H. Malone, Charles A. Malone, Thomas J. Browne.

Woodward Realty Company, Brockton, \$50,000; Alfred E. Woodward, Harry C. Woodward, George W. Woodward.

Walter W. Eaton & Co., Inc., Springfield, accountants, \$3000; Charles W. Cummings, John H. Curley, Edna L. Dickinson.

CHICAGO CURRENCY MOVEMENT
CHICAGO—The Continental & Commercial National Bank shipped the first 25 days of January \$4,000,000 currency, and received nearly \$6,000,000, compared with shipments of slightly more than \$3,000,000 and receipts of \$4,500,000 a year ago.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY TRADE OUTLOOK

Measured by current quotations for refined, it is understood that American Beet Sugar has about \$4,000,000 worth of sugar to sell, which is about 40 per cent of a normal year's turnover.

Although the fiscal year ends March 31 next, the company of course in the interval, will produce no more sugar nor have any material source of gross income. It is, therefore, practically as good as settled what earnings will be, and it is known that for the business 12 months the company will not be able to show the 5 per cent dividend on the \$15,000,000 common fully earned.

It was appreciation of this situation as well as the large accumulated stock of unsold sugar that led directors to pass the common dividend at their meeting the first week of this month.

There is a good deal of questioning as to whether at current quotations, which represent a 50 per cent drop from the high of the last year or two, the common has discounted tariff revision and poor earnings. The likelihood of resumption of common dividends is rather remote, and opinion is expressed that it will be two or three years at least before common stockholders get another distribution on their shares. Any reduction in the rate of raw sugar duty below 7 1/2 per cent would seriously affect the earning capacity of nearly all beet sugar common stocks, including American Beet Sugar. Probably Great Western Sugar would be the one conspicuous exception.

RAW MATERIAL PRICES LOWER

PITTSBURGH—Relative weakness in raw materials, ore, coke, scrap and pig iron is attracting considerable attention. Lake Superior ore has been sold at a concession in order to get into the eastern market. Prompt Connellsville furnace coke is off 10 to 15 cents in the fortnight. Scrap, weak for some time, has grown somewhat weaker. In southern pig iron there was recently a definite decline of 50 cents, and in some other pig iron markets there were weakness without definitely lower quotations.

The mills are under greater pressure to make deliveries of material already specified, and the smaller finishing mills, which do not load up with contracts, are securing larger premiums for early delivery.

Judged by actual conditions of order books, premiums for prompt shipment, etc., the present finished steel market is more likely to experience further advances than to experience a general decline.

The decrease in forward contracting for finished steel products which has occurred is not general, there being considerable contracting in some lines, and heavy contracting in sheets, and is not particularly significant. It is only logical, considering the great amount of business which has already been done. One would be asking too much to expect buyers to contract heavily at this time for periods beyond those for which they have already covered.

Below is presented a table with share earnings shown since 1905, and percentage on capital stock outstanding:

Year	Capital Stock	Surplus	%
1912	\$109,295,000	\$3,406,448	3.1
1911	109,295,000	11,315,344	10.3
1910	109,295,000	7,835,198	7.1
1909	109,295,000	8,185,536	7.4
1908	109,295,000	7,990,320	7.3
1907	109,295,000	11,087,061	10.1
1906	109,295,000	10,802,550	9.8
1905	109,295,000	10,135,342	9.3

PHILADELPHIA—Anthracite trade is getting into an easier condition daily. During the last few days cancellations of orders have been received, especially for egg coal. The large sellers of coal have not heard of cancellations before during this year. Complaints of preparation of coal have also begun to come in.

This is a sure sign that supply of coal is sufficient in the complaining quarters. Considerable tonnage is affected in the aggregate, but there are several sizes of which producers cannot begin to fill orders on their books.

BOSTON & LOWELL BOND OFFERING

The issue of \$1,000,000 Boston & Lowell railroad 4 1/2 per cent bonds, due 1933, purchased by Merrill, Olmham & Co., Saturday, are being offered by the bankers at 102.00 and interest, yielding about 4.30 per cent. Total direct bonded debt of the company is \$6,528,000. There is outstanding \$7,879,400 capital stock, which at present quotation of about \$200 per share has a total market value of more than \$15,000,000. Dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on stock are guaranteed under a lease extending to 1986.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCING
PHILADELPHIA—Arrangements made by Pennsylvania management for 1913 equipment are in the ordinary course of business. As to the question of financing in connection with the new equipment, as none of the new cars will be ready for delivery for six or eight months there is no need for any immediate action in this direction and none is likely to be taken. Presumably any Pennsylvania financing this year will be announced at or after the annual meeting in March.

ST. PAUL RIGHTS
NEW YORK—The rights of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have been admitted to dealings in the New York Stock Exchange.

LATEST DRIVE AT ILLINOIS CENTRAL HARD TO EXPLAIN

Road Has Had Good Recovery During Current Fiscal Year and the Sharp Decline in Stock Is Puzzling

GOOD GAIN IN NET

The abrupt decline in Illinois Central last Friday from 127 to 121 was as surprising as it is apparently without reason. This brings the stock to only three eighths of a point above the low level touched last May when, on realization of the poor results of the year, the stock sold down to 120 1/2. In the panic of 1907 it declined to only 116.

It was a year ago last September that the shopmen's strike started on Illinois Central, which, combined with the severe winter weather in the following months and the floods in the spring, resulted in a balance for dividends in the year ended June 30, 1912, of only \$3,406,448, compared with \$11,315,344 in the previous year. Only slightly over \$3 per share was shown earned in the year's operations toward the regular 7 per cent dividend paid.

The recovery of the road in the current fiscal year, however, has been excellent and therefore it is difficult to explain the latest drive in the stock. From July to September gross earnings were slightly ahead of the previous year's figures and net was running about 15 per cent behind results of the corresponding period of 1911.

In the following two months, however, October and November, net earnings in comparison with the small profits during the strike period of the year before naturally showed a splendid recovery. In those two months alone net gained \$1,206,234, so that the five months period was closed with net of \$4,674,525, compared with \$3,895,468 the same months of the previous year, a gain of \$779,057, or 20 per cent.

While this well ahead of the poor results of last year the five months' net this year is still the smallest for any year since 1905. Figures for the past three years follow: Five months' gross, 1912, \$27,712,661; 1911, \$25,474,100; 1910, \$26,694,843. Five months' net, 1912, \$4,674,525; 1911, \$3,895,468; 1910, \$6,432,189.

It is reasonable to suppose that December and earnings statements for the succeeding months will continue to show increases like those of October and November, as comparison will be with months of small earnings a year ago. The worst has been known for almost a year about Illinois Central.

If the results of October and November are at all typical of what may be expected in the following months as long as comparison is made with the months of the strike and severe operating conditions, the full 12 months to June 30 next should show the 7 per cent dividend practically covered.

Below is presented a table with share earnings shown since 1905, and percentage on capital stock outstanding:

Year	Capital Stock	Surplus	%
1912	\$109,295,000	\$3,406,448	3.1
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1905	109,295,000	10,135,342	9.3

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A moderate jobbing business was reported in the Savannah, Wilmington and New York turpentine markets but there was no further advance in quotations for the spirits, which continued to be offered at 44¢/44¢ per gallon ex-yard.

Rosin—Further improvement is noted in the demand for common and good-strained, general sample E and the graded B, D, E, F, G, H, and I descriptions of the gum, all of which are being very firmly held at the figures reached in the recent uplift of prices, brought about by the preceding upward movement in turpentine. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$5.75, gen sam E \$5.80, graded B \$5.95, D \$5.95, E \$6, F \$6.05, G \$6.10, H \$6.15, I \$6.20, K \$7, M \$7.65, N \$8.20, WG \$8.80/\$8.90, WW \$9.00/\$9.10. Tar and pitch—Steady absorption of tar continues to be recorded in the New York market at \$6.25/\$6.50, but pitch remains dull and virtually neglected.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits steady at 32s. 6d. Rosin, common, steady at 14s. 9d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 32s. Rosin, American standard, steady at 15s. 3d.; rosin American fine, quiet at 19s. 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good \$5.30. Spirits easy, machine at 40¢/41¢. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine, virgin quiet at \$3; soft, quiet at \$4; virgin quiet at \$4.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 41¢/41 1/4¢. Sales 500, receipts 198, exports 767, stock 21,513. Rosin firm. Sales 1682, receipts 1600, exports 6060, stock 133,597. Prices: WW \$7.80; WG \$7.15, N \$7.10, M \$7, K \$6.75, I \$6.15, H \$6.10, G \$6.05, F \$6, E \$5.75, D \$5.50, B \$5.45.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDS AWARDED TO SYNDICATE

Massachusetts state bonds bearing 4 per cent interest to the amount of \$5,497,500 bids for which were opened at noon today were awarded to the syndicate composed of Blake Brothers, Perry, Coffin & Burr, A. B. Leach & Co., Adams & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. at their bid of 101.92.

Following is the list of other bids: W. L. Raymond & Co. bid for \$56,000 armory loan 100.57, and for \$75,000 Metropolitan park loan 100.33. Blodgett & Co., Merrill, Oldham & Co. and Wm. A. Read & Co. jointly bid 101.69 and accrued interest for the \$3,000,000 port of Boston bonds. R. L. Day & Co., Estabrook & Co. and N. W. Harris & Co. bid jointly for the entire amount, \$5,497,500, 101.849.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 27)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—A. Schenckel and Mr. Morris of H. Pretzfelder & Co.; Adams, Baltimore, Md.—S. N. Chamberlain; U. S. Birmingham, Ala.—J. J. Burns; E. S. Butte, Mont.—B. A. Myers of Symonds Dry Goods Co.; Essex, Chicago, Ill.—S. Longstre and S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer St.; Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Step Co.; U. S.; Dallas, Tex.—N. S. Wertheimer; Essex, Denver, Colo.—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex, Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.; Galveston, Tex.—Aaron Blum of Galeston Shoe & Hat Co.; Conley Square, Havana, Cuba—F. Solares; U. S.; Helena, Ark.—S. L. Mundt, Essex, Kent, Vt.—V. E. E. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—Frank Preston of Hayes, Henson & Co.; Lenox, Knoxville, Tenn.—J. H. Anderson of Anderson Duffin Varnel & Co.; Essex, Los Angeles, Cal.—M. Cohn of Cohn & Goldberger, Essex, Louisville, Ky.—M. J. Strong of Strong & Thalheimer; Lenox, Lynn, Mass.—R. A. Carrington of Lynneberg Shoe Co.; Lenox, New Orleans, La.—Mr. Tobey of Kaufmann Bros.; Essex, New York, N. Y.—C. H. Harsh of Morse & Rogers; Lenox, New York, N. Y.—P. M. Bell of U. S. New York—Mr. Kennedy of Morse & Rogers; Lenox, New York, N. Y.—M. R. Loude of Lande Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln St.; Omaha, Neb.—C. S. Hayward of Hayward Shoe Co.; U. S.; Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Cohen; U. S.; Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Munroe and C. P. Munroe of Munroe Bros.; U. S.; Pittsfield, Mass.—Pritchard Shoe Co.; Essex, Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. Childs, Jr., of H. Childs & Co.; Pittsburgh, Pa.—Mr. Tooley of Kaufman Bros.; Essex, Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. S. Mercer of T. S. Mercer & Co.; U. S.; Portland, Ore.—Mr. Dougherty of Dougherty Shoe Co.; Tour, Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Barber Shoe Co.; Adams, Portland, Ore.—W. F. Stillson; U. S.; Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour, San Antonio, Tex.—B. E. Weber and J. M. Watson of Guarante Shoe Co.; Essex, St. Francisco, Cal.—A. Derham of Buckingham & Hecht; 150 Lincoln St., San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams Martin Co.; 155 Lincoln St., San Francisco—M. L. Nickelsberg of Kahn, Nickelsberg & Lenox, San Francisco, Cal.—H. M. and S. H. Rogers; U. S.; Savannah, Ga.—D. J. Rosenheim of Rosenheim & Sons; Lenox, St. Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battrell of Battrell Shoe Co.; U. S.; St. Louis, Mo.—J. Weibach; U. S.; St. Paul, Minn.—C. J. Miss of C. J. Miss & Co.; Adams, St. Paul, Minn.—J. Salet of J. Salet & Son; U. S.; Tacoma, Wash.—Mr. Stillson of Stillson Shoe Co.; U. S.; Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. Green and M. A. Holden of J. W. Locke Shoe Co.; U. S.; Winston-Salem, N. C.—R. F. Jenkins of Jenkins Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Eagle Oil Company of Mexico is having 20 tank steamers built in England at cost of \$13,000,000.

Canadian Pacific has recently placed orders for equipment in this country aggregating \$48,000,000.

In 1912, due to vicissitudes of European politics, British consols fluctuated nearly 7 and French rentes 7 1/2 points.

During the last 15 years the increase of gold coin held by English joint stock banks, including the Bank of England, was \$125,000,000.

Colorado Springs dispatch says official announcement has been made of a \$25,000,000 merger of Cripple Creek gold mines with the El Paso Consolidated as a nucleus.

Negotiations looking to merger of Empire Trust Company and Windsor Trust Company, New York, are making favorable progress and some interests believe consolidation may take place Feb. 1.

Complete agreement as to subway contracts has been reached between New York city and Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Profit of J. P. Morgan & Co. is estimated at upward of \$25,000,000 on the \$200,000,000 enterprise.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati, O.—F. T. Graf, Essex, Cincinnati, O.—P. Henry; Essex, Liverpool, Eng.—M. D. Angus and J. W. Munner of George Angus & Co., Ltd.; Tour.

[The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and Trade Information Bureau, 104 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.]

RAILWAY EARNINGS

December	1912	1911	1910
Operating revenue	\$1,102,315	\$1,057,782	\$1,057,782
Operating expenses	345,633	335,579	335,579
Total income	756,682	722,203	722,203
Net income	330,354	316,624	316,624
Operating revenue	7,280,750	5,011,378	5,011,378
Operating expenses	2,175,915	2,092,278	2,092,278
Total income	5,104,835	2,919,100	2,919,100
Net income	1,885,960	209,217	209,217

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

December	1912	1911	1910
Operating revenue	31,412,901	\$141,329	\$141,329
Operating expenses	454,393	48,570	48,570
Surplus	24,968,508	33,008	33,008
Operating revenue	8,023,907	280,207	280,207
Operating expenses	2,546,407	142,098	142,098
Surplus	1,380,152	138,109	138,109

BUFFALO ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

December	1912	1911	1910
Operating revenue	\$816,873	\$77,414	\$77,414
Operating expenses	327,920	11,308	11,308
Surplus	488,953	1,579	1,579
Operating revenue	5,653,508	542,889	542,889
Operating expenses	2,022,447	240,089	240,089
Surplus	1,102,860	100,441	100

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MOGADOR IS THORN IN FOOT OF FRENCH ARMY IN MOROCCO

Occupation of Territory Generally Made Difficult by Desertion of Native Soldiers to Haha Rebels

ULEMAS PLOTTING

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It would seem from reports that are coming in from Rabat and Mogador that all is by no means well with the French occupation in southern Morocco.

According to the Temps the unrest in the Mogador district is fast assuming the proportions of a serious rising, and France is day by day more certainly faced with a difficulty which always confronts sooner or later an "occupying power"; that is the sudden defection of native auxiliaries who, after being trained and armed by the authorities, suddenly revert to a more native allegiance and turn these advantages against their former masters. Such is the position of France at the moment.

Large numbers of native auxiliaries which had been formed into a separate company under the command of Kaid Anfos have revolted and have joined themselves to the Haha rebels. Their example is likely to be followed by the Chiedmar tribe, who are also believed to be receiving reinforcements sent up by that veritable Abdel-Kadr of Morocco, El Hiba, the southern pretender.

Mogador Is Isolated

Although the present rising is not, as yet at any rate, anything like as general as that which characterized El Hiba's great effort in the autumn, nevertheless, more than once during the past month Mogador has been isolated and placed in a state of siege.

The position of Mogador itself is a peculiar one. Situated on the dreary surf-bound Atlantic seaboard, it is surrounded on all sides for a distance of many miles by desert which affords no cover for an approaching force. Far away on the horizon may be seen the green outlines of the hills which mark the entrance into a more generous country, but on all sides of the town itself there is nothing but sand.

As a consequence of this, and also as a consequence of the fact that the majority of the population of Mogador are Jews, the French government has never experienced much difficulty in enforcing its authority in the city itself, by the simple expedient of keeping one or more gunboats in the bay as they did for a considerable time last autumn, but the surrounding district presents greater difficulties. The palm groves which are just distinguishable across the desert belt on the horizon and which mark a series of oases of exceptional fertility, form an excellent camping ground and base for a rebel attack on the city, and it is here that the chief fighting in the present rising has taken place.

Enemy in Palm Groves

The latest news from Mogador is to the effect that some three or four thousand men are at present gathered in the palm grove district, and the position is viewed by the French authorities with considerable anxiety owing to the easy access which the district gives to the Sus provinces and consequently to the forces of El Hiba. The French advance so far has merely resulted in the retreat of the rebels further inland, although it is hoped that the revolt will prove more local than was at first supposed, and that General D'Esperey, who with reinforcements of some 5000 men is shortly due, will be able to suppress it before it spreads too far.

Some months ago it was pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor that the real problem which France had to face in southern Morocco and especially in the Sus districts, was not the simple opposition of a war-like people to indel-

CITY MENACED FROM PALM GROVES



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor)

Camels in one of main streets of Mogador, which is held for France

penetration, whether peaceful or otherwise, but the carefully laid plans and long worked for demonstrations of the Ulemas and Talebs or wizards of Marrakesh, who are still the power behind the throne in Morocco.

Ulemas Are Influence

It was pointed out now that El Hiba was entirely under the influence of these wizards if he was not actually of their body and initiated into their secrets. Only those who know Morocco, something of the conditions of life which obtain there, and something of the character of its people, can realize the extent to which the purest superstition influences their every action.

The blue men, who from time to time have figured in the reports which have reached us in regard to Morocco, and who have been responsible for so much in connection with the native risings in the south, are to a man followers of

the various purely magical cults which flourish throughout the country. These wizards of course recognize clearly enough that the advance of civilization means the destruction of their art, and consequently no effort is being spared to impede the French advance and to stir up the native population to revolt.

The special form of superstition which obtains in Morocco has for many years defied the investigation of Europe, and it was in consequence of his persistent efforts in this direction that Mr. Marchamp was attacked some years ago in the streets of Marrakesh. It is of course something foreign to the spirit of pure Muhammadanism, and it is even in Morocco a system entirely divorced in the popular mind from religion; the whole being a system of quackery on a scale which can scarcely be equaled among any other peoples, and which has existed for centuries side by side with the religion, the spirit of which is in complete opposition to its methods.

CHINA'S ANTI-OPIUM MOVES CALLED RUINOUS TO DEALERS

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—The opium question in China is attracting considerable attention at present owing to the protests of the foreign opium merchants to the British government, that their business is being ruined by the action of the Chinese hampering the trade.

The subject is one of considerable difficulty. On the one hand the merchants engaged in the trade make their purchases on the understanding that the rights remaining to them for a few years under the convention between Great Britain and China will be observed, and on the other hand China is to be encouraged to pursue a rigorous policy of opium suppression. Thus the Chinese may prohibit their people from using opium, but they may not deprive its importation in any province unless that province can show that it has entirely suppressed the cultivation of native-grown opium.

The merchants are in a quandary. If they do not continue to buy opium at the monthly sales held under the aegis of the Indian government the price will drop, and the trade will fall into other hands. Their plea is that these sales should be stopped altogether or that the Indian government should buy back stocks.

Against that it has to be remembered that were the Indian government to accede to such a request the result would be to seriously dislocate the finances of the dependency, and impose hardship upon the inhabitants. Heroic measures and big sacrifices are required to immediately suppress the cultivation of the poppy and the sale of the drug, and in the absence of these the policy of gradual diminution should be accepted gratefully.

The grievances of the foreign opium

merchants have become more acute by reason of the prohibitory decree issued by the provincial authorities in Kwangtung. The police commissioner of Canton announced that after Dec. 31, no person would be allowed to sell or to barter opium in any shape or form, and that any licenses which might have been issued at any time, would on that day cease to be valid. Also any persons found smoking opium would be severely punished, and no licenses would be effective after that date.

The police commissioner has applied to Peking for full power to deal with the matter and his request has been acceded to on condition that any person arrested must be given a fair trial before a court of justice.

The outcome of the protests to the British government cannot, of course, be forecasted, but it is doubtful if the British authorities will insist upon the prohibitory decree published at Canton being revoked. As long as China is genuine in her anti-opium campaign, and not merely discriminating against Indian opium in favor of the native-grown article, she will have the sympathy and support not only of the British government but of the people of every land who wish to see the Chinese rid themselves from a vice which has been indulged in for generations.

LABOR LOSES IN CITY ELECTIONS IN SYDNEY, N. S. W.

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The city municipal elections passed off without much excitement, although a deeper interest than usual was taken in them by the general public. The Labor party made a strong effort to capture seats and had two candidates running for each ward.

The results show that labor has lost ground, for they returned only five members to the Liberal and Independents 21. Instead of gaining about 10 seats as expected they lost one. Councillors are elected for three years. Sir Allan Taylor, who was mayor during five terms, was defeated by a Labor man.

ENGINEERS HOPE TO SAVE TUNNEL

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE—The engineers in charge of the piercing of the Mont d'Or tunnel hope, by the construction of a lock, the enlargement of the aqueduct of the tunnel shaft, as well as by the construction of a temporary side shaft, to divert the waters of the Vief-Rouge stream from the main shaft of the Mont d'Or tunnel into which they have intruded, flowing at the rate of 600 gallons per second.

RAILWAY PROGRESS REPORTED IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The report recently published by the foreign office shows that much progress has been made in the construction of railways in China. The railway from Mukden to Antung has been reconstructed by the Japanese. Thus trains can now run through from Peking, via Mukden and Seoul to Fusan. The Canton-Kowloon railway has been opened to traffic; this marks a great step toward bringing Hongkong within 14 days of London, a project which may possibly be carried out in the near future.

The line between Tientsin and Pukow, in the Yangtse, opposite Nanking, is now in working order again, while in the Kwangtung province and in Manchuria several new branch lines are being constructed and there is no doubt that now the condition of the country is more settled more rapid progress will be made in railway construction.

BOOTH MEMORIAL PLANS FOR INDIA RECEIVE SUPPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—The William Booth memorial scheme for India does not contemplate the establishment of a single memorial institution, as in other lands, but provides for a number of institutions in various parts of the country. A sum of Rs.750,000 (£50,000) is required for the purpose, and of this as much as Rs.310,000 has been already either promised or given. Ratan Tata, the well known Bombay philanthropist, having alone given Rs.100,000.

Looking down the list of institutions, it is noticeable that by far the heaviest items are one of Rs.130,000 for a memorial training and industrial school in Bombay itself, and one of Rs.100,000 for settlements for dealing with the so-called "criminal tribes." Settlements of this nature are gradually being established in all the provinces of India, and considerable assistance is being given to the Salvation Army by the local governments concerned, who are much interested in the reformation of these people.

NOTTINGHAM LACE DESIGNS PRIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

NOTTINGHAM, England—Steps are shortly to be taken by the Chamber of Commerce and the Lace Manufacturers Association to check the pirating of Nottingham lace designs by foreign manufacturers. This practice is injuring the export trade of the town, and in future the most careful inquiries will be made both at home and abroad, and the foreign market watched for the appearance of certain Nottingham designs.

GERMANY BUILDS FORT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The Temps publishes a telegram from Thionville stating that the German military authorities are building near Feves, on a hill called Horimont, at an altitude of 1200 feet, a fort which will form part of the defensive scheme of Metz. The position of the fort, commanding the Metz-Thionville and the valley of the Orne railways, will render this fort the most powerful of the whole system of defenses.

SMALL EGYPTIAN VILLAGE AIDED BY ENGLISH RESIDENT



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor) MINARET OF ABOUKIR MOSQUE

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The small native village of Aboukir owes much to an English resident, who has made great improvements to the local mosque. Among other embellishments he has added a minaret, from the upper balcony of which a native priest or "muezzin" calls the faithful to prayer daily at mid-day and sunset.

STRONG PRESIDENT AT HELM OF FRANCE DESIRED BY PEOPLE

Call for Raymond Poincare Pointed to an Awakened Sense of Value of Having Man Not a Figurehead

OPPORTUNITY BIG

The following review of the presidential situation in France by the special correspondent of the Monitor has been increased in interest by the subsequent election of M. Poincare.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Compared to the excitement and rivalries of some election campaigns, the attitude of the French public towards the forthcoming presidential election would seem almost indifferent.

It was only about a month ago that the subject was accorded widespread publicity by the press. There have been no expensive campaigns and no speech making. Sharply divided political interests do not stake their hopes on one, but on several candidates, and these candidates do not give the people any guarantees of future policy by adopting a set platform. On the contrary, when Poincare and Ribot made their candidatures public, they frankly stated that they would outline no general line of action and give no party pledges. Ribot is even quoted as having said that if he were elected, the people would have to rely on the proofs of trustworthiness he had shown in the past as their sole assurance of his future policy.

People Want Poincare

The fact that the French President is not elected by popular vote is the obvious explanation of the public's seeming apathy and the candidates' open disregard of definite platforms. These conditions are naturally not peculiar to this month's election. They were equally noticeable, if not more noticeable seven years ago. But, to the careful observer who is not comparing this present campaign with those of foreign republics, but to its predecessors in France, its distinguishing feature is a marked tendency on the part of the French public to pronounce in favor of a certain policy, and even of a certain candidate. The fact that this preference may not be borne out by the vote of the Congress at Versailles on the seventeenth, does not hinder this tendency. It is almost safe to say that if the people had the right to elect their chief, Raymond Poincare would obtain an easy majority.

There are many indications to show that the people are waking up to the value of having a strong man at the helm, and that the heretofore accepted conception of President, as a figure-head, is dying out, and this in spite of the fact that the average citizen has no direct voice in the matter. The question naturally arises, has the French President sufficient liberty of action to permit a really valuable statesman to be of genuine service to the country? If the President's powers are constitutionally limited, would not a strong man be of more use as prime minister?

Fault of Man, Not Office

Judging from the example of past administrations, it would seem as though the President's hands were pretty thoroughly tied, for in great European crises it has almost invariably been some cabinet minister and not the official chief, who has come to the fore. But many distinguished politicians, among them Joseph Reinach, are of the opinion that this was the fault of the man rather than of the office, and that so far no President has felt that he had sufficient moral authority to assume great responsibilities.

Whatever the practice of the past may have been, the constitutional powers of the head of the French government are fairly considerable. He has the right to send messages to Parliament, to dissolve the chamber of deputies with the consent of the Senate, to appoint and revoke ministers, besides various minor rights. There is no reason to suppose that a man who has the confidence of the people, such as Poincare, could not exercise his prerogatives in such a way as to destroy the popular notion that the President is only a nominal chief. If this were done, it is easy to see that it would be of much more advantage to a really able man to be President than prime minister, for the continuance of his policy would be assured for seven years, whereas the French prime minister's tenure of office is precarious, to say the least. During the Grevy administration (from 1879 to 1887) there were no less than 12 changes of cabinet.

Ribot Less Influential

If the Congress of Versailles should elect Ribot instead of Poincare, the policy of moderation which has been the keynote of the Poincare cabinet would be carried out in its general lines, although Ribot would probably not have so much weight with the country at large or with foreign powers. There seems to be little chance that the Congress will follow the tradition of its two immediate predecessors, by

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AREA UNDER GRAIN LARGER FOR SEASON

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The official estimate of the South Australian wheat harvest for the present season has been issued by the government statistician. The total area under crop for grain and hay is given as 2,658,715 acres, being 66,285 acres more than last year. Of this it is anticipated 2,229,800 acres (an increase of 39,108 acres) will be reaped for grain and 428,825 acres (an increase of 27,177 acres) cut for hay.

It is estimated that the yield of grain will be 20,137,870 bushels, a decrease of 214,850 bushels on last year's production, the average return per acre being 9.03 bushels or a decrease of one quarter of a bushel. The yield of hay is estimated at 457,290 tons, the average per acre being set down at 1.07 tons.

A gratifying feature in connection with the season is the good returns likely to be obtained from lands brought under cultivation within recent years.

PLAN TO ERASE VILLA BONAPARTE CAUSING REGRET

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The announcement which has appeared in several of the newspapers, that the Villa Bonaparte, at the beginning of the Via Venti Settembre, would shortly be pulled down, is occasioning great regret among all lovers of Rome.

The fact that the villa is giving place to a church affords further cause for criticism in a city already teeming with churches. Astonishment is expressed that an anti-clerical municipality and a supreme council of antiquities and fine arts, always extremely anxious to safeguard the natural and other beauties of Italy, should have been found amenable to the destruction of one of the few remaining villas within the walls of the city.

The Villa Bonaparte was built by Milizia, the horticultural writer, and was left by Pauline Borghese to her niece, the wife of Prince Charles Bonaparte. The present owner is Count Villalonga y Harria, and it is at his demand that the authorities have given the necessary permission for the building of a church on the site at present occupied by the villa.

MYSORE TO GRANT 150-ACRE FARMS TO EDUCATED MEN

(Special to the Monitor)

BANGALORE, India—It is understood that the Mysore government propose to grant to educated men who have capital behind them and who desire to adopt agriculture as a profession, farms of 150 acres each on certain conditions, one of which is that such farms should be worked as a whole and should not be broken up. An inquiry which has been instituted has revealed the fact that a total area of over 160,000 acres is available in the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, and Chitaldrug districts, but it is not intended to grant more than 50 farms in each district.

TRADE UNIONISTS IN FRANCE SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Statistics showing the condition of trade unionism in France, at the beginning of the year 1912, have been published by the French Board of Trade. Though these figures cannot be looked upon as absolutely accurate, for the reason that the French Laborers' Union refuse to state their exact number, yet the figures are near enough to enable an estimate to be made of the extent of trade unionism in France.

The number of unions is given at 5217, with a total membership of 1,064,413, which is an increase of 35,000 over the preceding year. The percentage of organized workers is returned at 32 per cent in the case of the miners, 30 per cent of transport workers, 27 per cent in the building trade, 23 per cent in the chemical industries, and 2 per cent among agricultural laborers and domestic servants.

The Bourses de Travail, which combine the function of labor exchanges and trade councils, number 141 and have a membership of 556,000. Of the 1,064,000 unionists, 933,000 belong to the federated unions. The employers' unions in France number 4888, with 410,000 members. There are also 225 unions made up of employers and wage earners.

electing the president of the Senate. Probably the wealthiest candidate mentioned is Jean Dupuy, the minister of public works, who has made his fortune out of one of the big Paris newspapers. Another candidate, who is a cabinet minister, is Pams. The ultra Radical element of Parliament is represented by Combes. Should he succeed in obtaining the majority vote of the Congress, it would only go to prove that the representatives of the people had singularly misrepresented the will of the people.

NAVAL PROGRAM IN FRANCE IS DECLARED WITHOUT PRECEDENT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The naval construction in France during the year 1912 amounted to over 100,000 tons, which was without precedent. It marks an important era of development in the French navy.

The new naval program and budgetary vote, which M. Delcasse succeeded in getting passed by the chamber, will greatly accelerate the construction in the naval yards during the current year, and this new order of things will specially apply to the 17 dreadnoughts or super-dreadnoughts which are included in the new program.

Great improvements are to be effected in the new guns with which these warships will be equipped. A new model of a 34 centimeter gun will be mounted which, it is claimed, is far superior to any other in existence of the same class. Also a new quadruple turret will be largely used; this is entirely new, no similar idea existing in any other navies of the world.

The new interest in the navy now that it is concentrated into one large fleet in the Mediterranean has given a great impetus to naval development, which is expected to show itself in the near future in many directions.

INDIAN CONGRESS ASKS AUTONOMY FOR PROVINCES

(Special to the Monitor)

BANKIPORE, India—At the final sitting of the Indian national congress a resolution was carried in favor of provincial autonomy. Surendranath Banerjee, who proposed it, made it clear that what Indians aimed at eventually was colonial self-government.

A resolution was also passed expressing appreciation of Mr. Gokhale's exertions on behalf of the Indians in South Africa, and the congress closed with cheers for the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

GALWAY BAY LINE AND WORKS IN BILL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A bill has been deposited for introduction into Parliament next session for the construction of a branch line to and harbor works in Galway bay. The railway, which will be connected up with the Midland Great Western railway of Ireland, will be 4½ miles long, and its cost as a single line is estimated at £61,029.

The marine works will consist of two piers, forming a harbor in Galway bay, and estimated to cost £1,386,376. The time required for the completion of the railway is five years, and of the harbor works 10 years.

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LEVER PALM OIL CONCESSION BRINGS CHANGE IN SYSTEM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In December of last year an arrangement was concluded with Messrs. Lever by which this firm was granted the lease of 21 years of the exclusive right to construct and work mills for the extraction of oil from the palm fruit within the area of land comprised in the Yonnin district of the Sierra Leone protectorate.

It was in the year 1908 that Messrs. Lever first put forward a scheme by which they would have acquired a large area of forest or bush land within the protectorate of Sierra Leone for the cultivation of the oil palm. The scheme included the laying of mono-rails from the mills for a distance of 20 miles. In putting forward this scheme Messrs. Lever asked that they should not be called upon to pay any rent, beyond the government house tax, either to the government or to the chief for the land covered by the mills and the rails.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce on learning of the Lever scheme made representations to the colonial office sta-

ting that the proposed concession would create a monopoly over a large area, and that its object was to prevent the establishment of oil-crushing machinery by other firms.

In reply it was pointed out by the colonial office that the natives would be under no compulsion to trade only with Messrs. Lever, and that they would be free to sell their produce to the best advantage to themselves. The construction of the mono-rail to which the chamber had also objected would, in the opinion of the colonial office, enhance the means of communication, and for that reason would be valuable to the district.

In order, however, to meet the objections of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Harcourt communicated with the governors of the colonies with the object of insuring publication in the local gazette of the particulars of any future concessions of the kind three months before they were confirmed, so that time might be given for the receiving and considering of any objections by interested parties.

THE HOME FORUM

Pioneer American Families

Although in the spring of 1849 there was no other settler within a radius of four miles of our Mountain Lake farm, says John Muir, writing of early days in Wisconsin in the Atlantic, in three or four years almost every quarter-section of government land was taken up, mostly by enthusiastic home-seekers from Great Britain, with only here and there Yankee families from adjacent states, who had come drifting indefinitely westward in covered wagons, seeking their fortunes like winged seeds; all alike striking root and gripping the glacial drift-soil as naturally as oak and hickory trees; happy and hopeful, establishing homes, and making wider and wider fields in the hospitable wilderness. The axe and plow were kept very busy; cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs multiplied; barns and corn-cribs were filled up, and man and beast were well fed; a schoolhouse was built which was used also for a church, and in a very short time the new country began to look like an old one.

Rubenstein's Playing

Consternation fell upon a young visitor of Rubenstein's, according to the story she tells in *Harpers* magazine, recollecting her girlhood, when she asked him to play to her and he flung off her hand from his arm saying that he never played. Then when he saw how he had surprised and hurt his young guest the great master relented and played. This is how the music seemed to her:

It was a fitting conclusion to a day of wonder. Rubenstein was in one of his rarest moods, and those of us who were present will never forget the ineffable beauty of the Chopin F major ballade as he started the opening theme, one of the wonder pieces of that composer whom Rubenstein had designated "die Seele des Fortepiano." When he had finished the ballade he passed, almost without a pause, to the preludes, four of which he played; then he dashed into his favorite mazurka and ended with the heroic F sharp minor polonaise. Across the room I could see some figures huddled; then thunders of that music rang through the room; it was as if the Polish legions were marching, swords outstretched, banners flying, heroes for faith and country, singing their love songs gallantly.

RESOLUTIONS ARE ALL VERY WELL, BUT RESOLUTION IS BETTER.—Youths Companion.

TOWN NEAR SPANISH FRONTIER



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
STREET VIEW IN SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN

SAN SEBASTIAN might almost be called one of the frontier towns of Spain, being but 11 miles from the southernmost province of France. The history of San Sebastian is contained almost entirely in the chronicles of the wars between France and Spain. Her warlike history ends in August, 1813, when the fortress was stormed and taken by the Duke of Wellington. Since that time the walled and fortified town has given place to a city more essentially modern than perhaps any other in Spain. This of course is partly due to the fact that the storming in 1813 necessitated its almost complete rebuilding, and since then the capital of the province of Guipuzcoa has become the summer residence of the court and a favorite watering place. On the opposite side of the Bay of Concha stands the Queen's palace of Miramar. Unlike any other Spanish town, the streets are straight and the houses modern. These advantages have their drawback to the artist, who is apt to find more pleasure in gazing at the waters of Concha bay, and beyond, on the castle of La Mota and

the redoubts which still stand on both slopes of the Monte Orgullo, than at the prosperous and fashionable town that lies over the greater part of the peninsula between the River Urumea and the bay.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
BAY OF CONCHA, SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN

Calling on Dean Swift

One of the amusing stories told of Dean Swift shows the oddity of the man. One evening Gay and Pope went to call upon him and he asked them why they should leave their fine friends to seek out a shabby old dean. They said that they would rather be with him than with the "great lords." The dean then asked them what they would have for supper. They said that they had already supped, and could eat nothing more. He then said, "If you had not supped I must have got something for you. Let me see, what should I have had? A couple of lobsters? Ay, that would have done very well—two shillings; tarts—a shilling." And he actually insisted on dividing the presumable cost of the supper in two, pressing half the sum on each of his visitors, saying, "I won't save anything by you, I am determined." In spite of everything they could say he actually obliged them to take the money.

"Who Entereth Here"

Who'er thou art that entereth here,
Forget the struggling world,
And every trembling fear.

Take heed thy heart each evil thought
And all that selfishness
Within thy life hath wrought.

For once inside this place thou'lt find
No barter, servant's fear,
Nor master's voice unkind.

Here all are kin of God above—
Thou too, dear heart; and here
The rule of life is love.

—Max Ehrmann.

On a Mountain Top

One world—there is no separation—the
same earth above and below,
Up here is the river's cradle, down there
is its fulness and flow.

—Lucy Larcom.

GOD'S PERFECT STANDARD

WRITTEN BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE trend of the human race is upward: This means that most at least of the individuals composing the race have a desire to be better than they are. It was a saying of the ancients that men aspired to be gods. Today we rejoice in the thought that men wish to be Godlike. When we sit down and think what this stands

for, we find that godliness comes clothed in the garb of purity and loveliness, while evil fades into nothingness. The real appears as the unreal disappears. Truth becomes clearer as error is revealed to be an illusion of the senses. Good, therefore, is becoming supreme to every one who resolutely seeks it.

Doing good was the mission of Jesus. The perfect standard that he upheld is applicable to all ages and climes and peoples, because it includes the spiritual concept of creation and makes for righteousness. His teachings, therefore, are practical. He gave to men a higher knowledge of God the Father, and opened up the way of salvation from mortal thralldom.

That it "becometh us to fulfil all righteousness" was never more imperative than today. There is no lowering of the divine standard in such a declaration.

New Phase of Baseball

WE know that the kindergarten takes very seriously indeed a certain little song beginning, "Here's a ball for baby." Froebel teaches mothers that child's play is something which is molding the future. It is the child's business. He is learning in it, besides the roundness of the ball, many other important lessons.

Therefore the public, who have all seen kindergarten teachers flitting over a schoolroom floor playing birds and ducklings for the edification of the young, are not taken off guard when college professors are heard discussing the importance to statecraft of the national game—not the game of politics, nor yet of business, but the real game of games, where the diamond is a mere thing to be trod upon and where the gem which becomes the cynosure of all eyes is a little white ball gyrating strangely through space.

Yes, wise men are seriously discussing the influence upon various nations of the introduction of baseball. It is said that in Panama, where once might be found suspicion and wrangling among working men of different national experience, now there is a right neighborly feeling during leisure hours, for they are all beginning to take an interest in baseball. It is said that in the Philippines the American national game has made enormously for a more democratic feeling among the people, and for a friendly attitude toward America.

It is easy, to see in any American office how interest in the baseball season unites the workers. The employer discusses scores with the humblest employee and has fellow feeling for the office boy's longing looks toward the bleachers. It thus appears that the ball plays an important part in the total social development of races. Baseball is a game that almost any one may play alike anywhere.

And it would be well if it could be emblazoned in the hearts of mankind. Righteousness embraces the whole Decalogue and runs like a golden thread from Genesis to Revelation. It is, too, the very essence of Christian Science—that knowledge of Christ, Truth, which has come with an appealing, irresistible force to countless thousands to prove that Jesus set up no impossible standard. He fulfilled his mission in revealing God as the only cause and creator, showing by precept and example that the kingdom of heaven is open to every one that seeketh.

There is indeed no vocation in life, no position or circumstances or condition which puts a bar sinister on man to flinch from him the inheritance of all that is good. The excuse that men too often make, that there are times and conditions which necessitate a course of action avowedly dubious, and, therefore, deflecting from the right, is shrivelled up in the keen searchlight of Truth. There can be no lowering of the standard of true justice and purity and goodness without opening the door to a swarm of evils that ultimately bring distress and suffering. This is not a question of being religious, but one of doing right because it is right.

But the fulfilling of righteousness must begin in the thought of the individual. Hospitably received, righteousness will, like the leaven, spread to others and increase in an ever-widening circle. The only fruitful and enduring work is that which is based upon the supremacy of good. The acknowledgment of this is a wonderful step toward self-control and that perfect poise which comes from a cultivation of the divine sense of proportion and an unflinching trust in God. How little one can do, and yet how much! "Which of us with taking thought can add to his stature one cubit?" Yet man understood as the spiritual idea of God has power over all the enemy; he can prove that evil may be overcome and that the good may rule in consciousness as an abiding guest.

And what an infinitude of good there is available! There are those today who, like the Psalmist, are perplexed because apparently the wicked flourish, but a little contemplation and quiet communion with God clearly showed the Psalmist that in the last analysis it is they who are rising "above the testimony of the material senses, above the mortal to the immortal idea of God" (Science and Health, p. 262), who are truly blessed. The universe is God's, and man is His offspring. He has been and is lavish in His bounty toward all His children. Gratitude alone, therefore, should make a life of holy rectitude, built upon the foundation of Christ, one to be sought after with joyful diligence. And, as Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook: "Consciousness of right-doing brings its own reward" (Science and Health, p. 37).

Blessed is he who recognizes God's claim upon him and yields a loving re-

sponse thereto. How are these claims to be recognized? By seeing them in the operation of divine law. God is Love and is perpetually manifested. Therefore he that is seeking for god is beginning to know more of divine Love. Jesus the Christ said: "If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." This is the unity between God and man which Christian Science teaches.

That which man loves most he seeks after most, and when the affections are set on Truth, he finds that the standard ever before him is not unattainable if he is faithful. We may well ask ourselves what the model is that we are copying. Unless it is the divine likeness it is imperfect. But of this there need be no question if we are conscious that the Father is with us as omnipotent, Life, sustaining and guiding us at all times and thus helping us to be more than conquerors over those false beliefs which have no part nor lot in the perfect man of God's creation.

Truth is the greatest good that a man can receive and the goodliest blessing that God can bestow.—Plutarch.

GIRLS IN THE FACTORY AND IN THE HOME

COMMENTS on the situation with regard to girl factory workers in New York often remind the workers that household service is open to them, as a means to earn a safe and a comfortable living, with more money clear at the end of the month than they can earn in most other ways. It is generally admitted that the girl who works in factory or shop should, however, also be properly paid for her service. As some one has said, no business is being run on a profitable basis which does not give to every employee concerned a living wage. Until the living wage is paid, the business has not honest profits.

On the other hand, the factory would be forced to pay a living wage by the exodus of all workers to other lines of labor more easily than in any other way. Witness the enormous wages per day which are offered in farm communities during the harvest times. It is the overcrowding of certain lines of work that keeps the wages low—this combined with the selfishness of modern industrial methods.

But the need of workers in the homes is very great and the disadvantages which any fairly good worker meets in household work are nothing compared with those she finds outside. We hear of four girls rooming in one room, doing their laundry work and much of their cooking there, and are asked to condemn the merchants who force them to such harsh

straits. But in no homes are girls required to live in quite that way. No matter how selfish the lady of the house may be the maid is better off in every line of material comfort than the girls just mentioned. There is less indignity, moreover, in household work, if the girl does her work well enough to deserve respect. No worker in shop or factory would be retained who did as much slovenly and bad work as many household helpers do. The solution of this problem of self-support for most girls is in learning to do housework thoroughly well—perhaps working as an apprentice does—and then resolving to forget herself and her feelings, exactly as a stenographer or accountant must do, and become, during work hours the deft machine which business requires of most men workers. No matter how small her room may be it is a safe refuge and her kitchen is usually a far pleasanter reception room than most of the underpaid shop workers can command.

If you ask any carefully educated and trained woman which she would rather be, a house worker or a factory or shop girl, she will ninety-nine times out of a hundred choose domestic service. Quite apart from questions of wage and comfort, the work in a home is a higher work, requiring more intelligence and initiative, affording greater scope for original ability than the treadmill of factory and shop. The domestic arts are

all of them related to beauty, whether it is setting the table, turning out a perfect bit of toast, ironing a shirtwaist or putting a room to rights. There is far more dignity and interest in such work than in running a machine or selling hosiery. Much of the work of uplifting household service to greater respect rests with the workers themselves. But there is plenty of room for improvement in employers, too.

Wifely Strategy

TRIFLES light as air or as magazine stories serve to show the drift of contemporary thought. A short story in the *Century* indicates the change of the position of women the world over. We read a good deal nowadays of the improvements on the farm, the steam cultivators, the motor car and the telephone; but according to this story these improvements are still largely confined to the man's side of the establishment, while many of the houses are just as inconvenient and primitive as ever for woman's work.

This story deals with a woman who has been promised running water in her kitchen, so that she shall not have to carry it from the well. But her husband buys a new cultivator, and because of the expense puts off the promise he made her a year before. A little later he drives up in an automobile for his own use, and these two things are the rather more than last straws which break the wife's long-trained endurance. She calls together every farmer's wife in her neighborhood and at one farmhouse, owned and run in modern style by a woman, they all gather with their children, prepared to camp out through the haying season until each husband has not only promised but has begun to put into the house of each woman the improvement she needs. The move is distinctly successful. The men very soon come to see the justice of the wives' demands, after they have tried their hand at doing the cooking.

As one woman tells her husband: "It was not that the men did not mean to be fair and kind; they just did not realize," till they tried it themselves, what the burden borne by the wives had been. And so the story, which is named "Solidarity," ends with a pretty picture of the new "solidarity" established between man and wife on the new basis of equal rights and equal pay for equal work.

It beats all how high the price of living is getting to be. Henry E. Huntington has just had to pay \$150,000 for a picture of Mrs. Siddons. Romney.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SEEING AMERICA'S SHOWMAN

NO one who was ever a boy and few even who used to be girls can read without sympathy an account of Phineas T. Barnum in the National magazine. The editor tells of his meeting with Mr. Barnum as the first exciting escapade of boyhood, and his first acquaintance with a real celebrity. The circus had come to town and the boys were permitted to go. They had to take the early milk train into town, so they reached the circus grounds before it was time to water the elephants, and like enterprising American lads at once applied for the job. To their delight they soon found themselves actually a part of the circus, carrying water to all the animals, and finding that it took more water to fill a camel than the whole eastern train.

The boys had been told by their mother to be sure and see Mr. Barnum, for the circus in those days was Mr. Barnum, in a sense. It was Mr. Barnum's idea, the expression of his genius, and the circus with P. T. Barnum left out as not a circus at all. Mr. Barnum rode at the head of the circus parade in a victoria painted white and drawn by white horses. When he was receiving the representatives of the press and the newspaper men at the front of the tent the farm lads crept up and told him that

mother had bade them be sure to meet Mr. Barnum. The showman was kind to the boys and years later the meeting was the passport of entry for the writer of the article into Mr. Barnum's beautiful country estate in Connecticut.

Mr. Barnum became a famous figure the world over. He bought the old American museum in the big circular building at the Battery in New York. It was to this auditorium that he brought Jenny Lind, and it was owing to his genius for advertising that this singer had such a welcome as no singer ever has had from the American people. Mr. Barnum told her that he made of her sweetness and goodness the card which would draw the Americans even more than stories of her wonderful singing. The success of this venture, with its tour of the country, is proverbial. Two hundred dollars was offered for an ode entitled "A Greeting to America" to be sung by Jenny Lind and the award was given to Bayard Taylor. Mr. Barnum paid Mme. Lind \$25,000 for 150 concerts, a tremendous figure for those days.

No civilizing movement was ever brought to fruition save in the face of the indifference or opposition of the majority.—John Galsworthy.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Picture Puzzle



What boy's name?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Walter.

A man may in pure humbleness of heart say he is happy.—Alexander Smith.

Useful Toy Balloon

A man who was going through the famous Mammoth cave of Kentucky to study its desired to measure the height of the dome-shaped chambers there and after puzzling over the problem for a long time finally conceived the idea of using the toy balloon as a means of making the measurements. It seemed the simplest thing in the world after he had thought of it, and so it will seem to you. All he had to do was to stand on the floor of the chamber and let the balloon rise until it touched the roof. Attached to it was a silk thread that he used as a measuring line, and a lamp gave him all the light he needed. You may be interested in hearing that he found the chamber called the Mammoth dome to be 119 feet 6 inches in height, which will give some idea of what this wonderful cave is.

Among the interesting features of the streets of Colon, in Panama, are the covered sidewalks on each side of the street made by a projection of the buildings. They are made necessary by the showers that come up apparently without the slightest excuse.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 27, 1913

New England Governors Should Try Again

WHEN a body of men, charged with some public problem or taking upon themselves its consideration, find themselves in disagreement or in perplexity, there is always one thoroughly safe and dignified escape—delivery of the problem unsolved and unhurt to some other body. If none exists, create one. The process by which five Governors of New England on Saturday came to the conclusion that there should be a permanent railroad conference with two members from each state is not known to the public, but the outcome of the meeting has a familiar and uncomfortable import. What Governors could not do in marking out a line of policy for legislation and for their own executive departments, can it be hoped a body of subordinates will accomplish? We mean no disrespect to the members of railroad commissions who are thus to come to a new and probably pleasant association with each other, but they are amply occupied with the technical questions of railroad supervision. The one thing that the railroad problem of New England is not technical; it is broad and deep and calls for corresponding treatment.

The conference that would promise some progress towards an understanding between the public and the railroads would include the highest officials of the railroads and the highest officials of the state, with the possible addition of men who are agitators and of business men with no other concern than New England's accommodation by railroads. The problem needs lifting from the moil of legislative and executive disagreement, from the secrecy of talks between executives of state and corporation, and treatment in the open air. Only the gratification of those whose interests are in the direction of prolonged life to a discussion can come from the raising up of a new board without authority of law.

Without authority of law; that is the difficulty from the practical side of the new movement. The Massachusetts railroad commission was just now being pictured as curbed in its work by the lack of mandatory power. Indirectly the Governors lend indorsement to the idea of an advisory railroad board by taking over the Massachusetts idea, just as it was supposed to be going to the discard here, and applying it to a new body.

The citizen of New England who really wishes to see railroad affairs broadly dealt with and a state of disagreement and halting done away will throw no block in the way of any project the Governors may devise to that end. But he cannot be expected to show enthusiasm for the addition of board upon board, with no new authority either of character or law, and only greater in being more numerous. The proposed state membership on directorates of the railroads has the appearance of another process of continuing dispute instead of bringing the relation of the railroads and the public to the point of freedom for the enterprise of a responsible management on the one side and a strong, effective control on the other.

The design of making New England a unit for some policy of railroad conduct and regulation is too good to be lost in the transfer of the undertaking from the Governors to lesser officials. The Governors may not yet be able to agree to definite policies, as the outcome of the Saturday affair indicates and as Governor Haines' declination to uphold its action confirms; but the continued effort on their part, with the aid of others deeply concerned, has in it, we believe, the possibility of greatly influencing state legislation and of bringing the power of the national government to bear in the right way upon railroad regulation in this section. Will not the Governors try again?

Now It Is the Revolving House

THERE is something attractive in the idea of a revolving residence recently advanced by a Parisian architect. The house would be made to turn on its axis, or to swing like a swivel chair, so that the occupants, when tired of looking out of the sitting room toward one point of the compass could, by merely moving a lever, or, better still, by touching an electric button, soon be in a position to look toward another point. Under this arrangement those fond of the sun might sit in it all day, while those desirous of the shade could as easily make themselves comfortable. If the back of the house should, for any reason, be cooler than the front of the house, and coolness was the state sought by the inmates, it would be no trouble at all to sail the living rooms around from the front; or if coal might be saved by moving the back of the house to the side, or by changing the east side so that it would face west, all that would be necessary would be to start up the motor.

There are many of course who would enjoy the variety of outlook incidental to continuous revolution, and there is no reason why this recreation should not be indulged in with moderation. It might make things a little difficult for the grocery boy and the milkman, unless the house were also provided with a moving yard, but it is fair to assume that in course of time peddlers and others wishing to board the mansion at the kitchen landing would become so expert as to succeed reasonably often at the first or second trial.

As in all cases where motion is a factor, it might be necessary for municipalities to adopt speed ordinances to regulate the movement of revolving homes. Some there would be, inevitably, who would not be content with a reasonable number of revolutions a minute, and only stringent laws and their positive enforcement would prevent such people from fanning the neighborhood from early morning until late at night. In fact, the introduction of the revolving house would call for numerous changes in the municipal code. Householders should be prohibited from revolving their homes after 10 at night; no housekeeper should be permitted to leave her house in revolution while she made or was expecting calls; notice should be given by whistle or gong of intention to revolve the house at least five minutes before it was put in motion; no ashes should be removed from a house while revolving; painting revolving homes in stripes and plaids should be forbidden, etc.

It is impossible to anticipate everything. The best thing to do now is to keep the matter in view, so that by the time the revolving house makes its appearance we shall be prepared to handle a new line of problems.

Localizing the Asiatic Menace

HARVARD UNIVERSITY's president emeritus, recently home from a tour of Asia, is now going about counteracting the influence of those Americans who would have the United States add to its present bill for militarism in order to ward off a military invasion by Asiatics. Dr. Eliot says ditto to all that President Jordan of Leland Stanford University said when he returned from a similar tour of investigation in China and Japan. China is fighting to get a financial status that will enable her to carry out fundamental domestic reforms. Japan is so overburdened with the costs of the war with Russia that she is in a mood farthest removed from new military enterprises. Where then is the invasion to come from?

It may be recalled that discussing the so-called "yellow peril" a few weeks ago, J. O. P. Bland, in his Lowell Institute lectures on China, found such peril not in any likelihood of military conquest by orientals crossing either the Pacific ocean or the Asiatic continent, nor in the economic superiority of the low-priced labor of Asia using modern machinery and the vast natural resources of the continent. He saw it in the emigration from Asia to the islands of the Pacific, to the regions in and around the Indian ocean, and to South America. The United States and Australia having early taken precautions against this form of invasion, are not called upon now to act, as sooner or later some of the peoples just mentioned may have to. Just now South America is hospitable. Later she may not be.

If a recent speech before the Boston City Club fairly revealed the present convictions of Dr. Eliot, he would not condemn a nation settled by Caucasians from taking steps to prevent a peaceful, commercial invasion by Asiatic settlers. His observations on his tour through the Orient have not made him favorable to blending of the great race stocks.

With what is called the stenotype device, dictation, it is said, can now be taken at the rate of 592 words a minute. Something that would make original matter at 592 words a minute worth while would be another useful attachment for the keyboard.

Loss of Tone at College Dinners

GRADUATES of British and continental universities, James Bryce being the expert witness testifying, do not duplicate precisely that measure of loyalty to their foster-mother that is shown by alumni of American colleges and universities. The scenes that make a commencement day memorable, that go with the college reunions in cities remote from the beloved campus, and that culminate on days when power passes from one president to another, are not witnessed at Oxford or Heidelberg. Neither is it the good fortune of the European centers of higher education, so often state supported, to derive from their former students that lavish return in the way of money gifts that makes possible for American colleges and universities the modern architectural betterment and luxury of appointment.

On the other hand, the European academic occasion, whether formal or informal, whether of teachers or of students, is likely to have a dignity and elevation of tone that Americans might well imitate. Indeed they have begun to match it in the more formal functions that now go with inaugurations of presidents, celebrations of centenaries and dedications of new buildings. But there is still much to be learned and applied in the more distinctively fraternal and social gatherings of American graduates and undergraduates. If, at an earlier stage, these college dinners erred in formality and seriousness of tone, the day has long since passed, and the defect now is from the other extreme, namely laxity and frivolity. At several recent dinners of the kind, held in New England, there has been a kind of horseplay and a coquetting with the methods of the vaudeville show, that have forced older graduates to wonder whether the "fun" pace was not being forced and license taking the place of liberty. For genuine wit, for clean humor, for superb loyalty to a beneficent institutional mother by sons who revered her, the old-fashioned annual college dinner used to be unexcelled. Some of the up-to-date manifestations of high spirits and fraternity seem to us far from commendable, if for no other reason than because, when the last word is said, they lack spontaneity. Manufactured fun and carefully elaborated horseplay cannot compare with the more traditional ways by which attendants at college dinners used to mix levity with gravity. And the college diners of those days came away with no reason to query whether the requisite tone had been maintained.

THE decline in stock exchange seat prices is due undoubtedly to the decline in stock exchange transactions, which, in turn, may be due to the fact that people are putting most of their surplus into the high cost of living.

CONSISTENCY is verily a jewel, and one quite as rare as precious. Those who know the world best, and, for this reason, are disposed to be most charitable in their dealings with humanity, waste very little time or effort in searching for it, however. They are content, for the present, at least, if men and women will only do the best they can in the circumstances, knowing that those who do the best they can—who strive according to their lights and opportunities—are surely going to make progress, and progress must eventually make for perfection. We have a case in point. The Women's Franchise League of Indiana has sent to the members of the Indiana Legislature an invitation to dine with it. The members of the Legislature are informed in this invitation that the price per plate will be \$1. This gives opportunity to a member of the body named, who was evidently looking for something of the kind, to write:

I never yet have invited a lady to dinner and then asked her to pay the bill. And why they should ask us to pay in these days of equal rights is more than I can understand.

We regret to find that a number of our contemporaries find wit or humor in this reply to a courteous invitation, for it lacks both. Moreover, it is unjust. There is nothing in equal rights, or in the striving for them, inconsistent with the notification to the recipients of this invitation that, if accepted, it is with the understanding that a dollar shall be paid for each plate. Men have been in the enjoy-

Rather Captious Male Criticism

ment of the franchise for decades and for centuries, but men's organizations have never, for this reason, made it a custom to give free dinners. They do not hesitate today to notify invited guests of their own societies and club that the price of the privilege of dining with them shall be so much in dollars and cents.

What has equal rights to do with the matter, one way or the other? Nothing. A woman's franchise league is exactly on the same social plane as a men's tariff league, or a men's municipal reform league, or a men's Democratic, Republican or Progressive league, and it is but exercising a very ordinary and unquestioned right when it names a price at which guests may be privileged to join it at dinner. The writer of the note in question has done nothing more conventional and customary in paying for the dinner to which he has invited a lady than have the ladies of the Indiana Women's Franchise League in inviting the members of the Indiana Legislature to a dinner that will cost each of them \$1. Both are in strict accord with precedent and etiquette, and only the captious can find fault. The difference between the women's invitation and men's generally, if there is any difference at all worth noticing, is that the women's dinners are more modest in respect to expense.

Hadley View as to the Trusts

DURING his term as Governor of Missouri, Herbert S. Hadley, who met with defeat last November, and who is succeeded by E. W. Major, a Democrat, gained nation-wide celebrity for his progressive Republicanism. It will be recalled by our readers that his advanced views in politics and economics made him a prominent factor in the Republican national convention at Chicago last summer, and led to his being considered as the possible nominee of that body. Although eventually he refused to go as far as some of his associates in the Progressive ranks, giving his support to the regular ticket, it does not appear that his political and economic opinions have undergone serious change. In his speech at the Chamber of Commerce banquet in New Haven, Conn., the other night, he held to the necessity of legislation that would bring the trusts under intelligent and effective control, and in doing this he was disposed to differ as to methods from Governor Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan.

From the incomplete report of his speech that has been given to the public, it appears that Mr. Hadley is primarily desirous just now of bringing about conditions that, while insuring the public against the perils of private monopoly, will at the same time insure capital and enterprise and industry against uncalled for and unwarranted disturbance. He referred, for instance, to the inconsistencies between proposed state laws governing combination and federal laws on the same subject. If the New Jersey anti-trust laws are enacted, he held, it will be illegal to do in that state certain things that are legal outside of it, and vice versa. Mr. Bryan, he pointed out, contends that private monopoly is indefensible and that combination against competition should be treated as a misdemeanor, while Mr. Roosevelt holds that this is an age of combination and that a policy that seeks to deal with the trust question through criminal proceedings is antiquated and unworthy of a second thought.

Mr. Hadley expressed the belief that the present unsatisfactory condition should be brought to an end. An industrial system alleged to be half lawful and half unlawful now exists. The system should not be overthrown and destroyed, but it should be corrected where unlawful. This statement of the retiring Governor's attitude brings him, strange as it may appear, into harmony with both the President and Mr. Roosevelt, and it has for this reason an important political bearing. It would seem at least to indicate that Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, and regulars and Progressives in general, are not nearly so far apart as they supposed themselves to be in the heat of recent political controversy. Mr. Hadley, like the rest, on sober reflection, prefers the constructive method of reform, and there is reason to believe that leading Democrats of all shades will swing around to this point also before the Wilson administration shall have traveled very far.

Moving Picture Regulation

IF THERE is compensating advantage to the people of Massachusetts in the annual and well nigh continuous session of the General Court, it is that the lawmaking body is ready to meet every new requirement for legislation. If annual sessions were needful in the slow-moving days when the author of the constitution made the glowing observation that "where annual sessions cease, tyranny begins," it might be argued with fine reason that this institution becomes an extreme necessity when the varied interests of a people are developing new situations and new demands over night. Frankly, this is an aside; we are generalizing solely to introduce an instance, like the announcement thrown on the screen before the motion picture film begins to unroll.

The motion picture put upon the Legislature a clear necessity for regulation, and in 1908 Massachusetts performed her usual service of framing a law for her own use and a general model. So well was the work done that changes are rarely asked for and it is a fact that only one request has thus far appeared this year for amendment. The one sought involves relief from the requirement of the law that the continuous exhibition of a film shall be limited to twenty minutes, and that for a period of five minutes the audience be relieved by some other form of entertainment. It is now stated that the development of the story of the film shows twenty minutes to be too brief a time. The climax of a thrilling tale is sharply postponed while some vaudevilian quite as brilliant in attire as in talent fulfils the law's five-minute demand. "It is as if," said Senator Powers at the hearing, "I were telling a story and Senator Timilty should start in with another." After which illustration the survival of the twenty-minute provision is doubtless in peril.

The hearing offered the one opportunity of the year for a discussion of the motion picture business in general and it developed that mechanical perfection has removed one of the trying features and that the device is being put to some use for instruction in the Sunday school. Testimony was offered that it had become a valuable instrument there. That so little is asked of the Legislature in relation to the means of amusement which has taken the first place in the number of people it reaches, must not be too readily taken as evidence that there is no longer need of close watching of the picture theaters to make sure that the occasional use of motion pictures in the Sunday school is not outweighed in moral effect by the tone of the ordinary show.